

Coal Cleanability Characterization of Pratt and Utley Seam Coals

to

U.S. Department of Energy Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania DE-FC22-90PC89663

Electric **Power Research Institute**Palo **Alto, California**RP1400-25

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#### Prepared for:

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- Mr. Robert L. Barnett of the Geological Survey of Alabama, who provided seam mining and reserve information for the two coals.

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Coal Quality Expert Project Flow** Blended Clean Raw Coals Coals Coals Bench-scale **Characterizations** Full-Pilotscale scale Combustion Combustion **Tests Tests** Models, Laboratory Results and Test Data Correlation and Evaluation Coal Quality Expert Accurately predict the impact of coal quality

on overall plant costs and emissions

**Project Tasks** 

CQ Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), performed a Coal Cleanability Characterization on 400 tons of Pratt and 100 tons of Utley Seam coals. Coal for this test program was donated from The Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Company (P&M). The Pratt coal was mined at P&M's underground North River No. 1 Mine located in Fayette County, Alabama; the Utley was from its Meg No. 5 surface mine in nearby Tuscaloosa County. The work was performed in December 1991 and January 1992 as part of a Clean Coal Technology project sponsored by the Department of Energy (DOE) and EPRI. The objective of the project is to develop a sophisticated computer model, the Coal Quality Expert, that will help to reduce power plant emissions and power production costs.

The project is a logical and essential extension of extensive R&D performed in the past under DOE sponsorship. The 42-month project, managed by CQ Inc. and ABB Combustion Engineering Systems Division, will demonstrate the economic and environmental benefits of coal cleaning to enhance the use of U.S. coals for electrical power generation. The work falls under DOE's Clean Coal Technology Program in the category of "Advanced Coal Cleaning."

The main objectives of this project are to:

- Enhance EPRI's Coal Quality Information System (CQIS) database and Coal Quality Impact Model (CQIM) to allow confident assessment of the effect of cleaning on specific boiler cost and performance.
- Develop and validate a computer workstation, called the Coal Quality Expert (CQE), which allows accurate and detailed predictions of coal quality impacts on total power plant capital cost, operating costs, and performance based on inputs from inexpensive bench tests.

The project consists of seven tasks:

Task 1: Project Management

Task 2: Coal Cleanability Characterization

Task 3: Pilot-Scale Combustion Testing

Task 4: Utility Boiler Field Testing

Task 5: CQIM Completion and Development of CQE Specifications

Task 6: CQE Development Coal Cleanability Characterizations are comprised of five segments:

- Raw Coal Characterization
- Impurities Liberation Testing
- Laboratory Froth Flotation
- Commercial-scale Flowsheet Testing
- Combustion Characteristics Comparison

Task 7: CQE Workstation Testing and Validation

CQ Inc. is responsible for Task 2. CQ Inc. owns and operates the Coal Quality Development Center (CQDC), located 50 miles east of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The CQDC is equipped with a commercial-scale coal cleaning facility capable of performing coal cleaning characterizations. Such characterizations are extensive evaluations of a raw coal's size, quality, and predicted cleaning potential. These studies help determine whether cleaning is a cost-effective emissions control alternative.

The raw-coal characterizations showed that the Pratt and Utley Seam coals are high volatile A bituminous coals. SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential for Pratt Seam coal was 3.95 lb/MBtu and 6.05 lb/MBtu for the Utley Seam coal. The ash loadings for the Pratt Seam coal was 24.00 lb/MBtu and 12.12 lb/MBtu for the Utley Seam.

Significant amounts of impurities liberation occurred in both the raw coals. The coal cleaning evaluation showed that conventional cleaning devices such as jigs, water-only cyclones and concentrating tables can significantly reduce the overall ash content of both the Pratt and Utley Seam coals.

CQ Inc. Role

Results

Because of the relatively high ash content of the two raw coals, plant yields were low when the raw coals were cleaned using a simple concentrating table flowsheet - 52 percent when cleaning the Pratt Seam coal and 58 percent cleaning the Utley. However, cleaning a raw coal blend in a flowsheet featuring heavy-media cyclones and froth flotation produced a plant yield of 72 percent with an energy recovery of 89 percent. Overall, as with plant yields, energy recoveries were low to moderate (63 percent - 89 percent). However, even at these energy recoveries, SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential reductions ranged from 22 percent to 26 percent.

The data from this characterization will be incorporated into two of the more than 20 software models and databases that will be integrated to form the Coal Quality Expert:

- EPRPs Coal Quality Information System (CQIS), a database of coal characteristics and cleaning potential.
- The Quality Impact Model (CQIM), a commercial program that gives the bottom-line cost of burning a given coal in a particular boiler.

#### INTRODUCTION

Because the electric power generation industry must meet the ever increasing requirements of regulatory agencies and consumers, coal-fired utilities need a way to evaluate how specific coals will behave in their plants before purchasing them. Taking advantage of state-of-the-art computer technology, the Department of Energy and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), under the Clean Coal Technology Program, are developing the Coal Quality Expert (CQE), a sophisticated yet user-friendly computer software program. CQE will provide the utility industry with a PC expert system to confidently and inexpensively evaluate the impacts of specific coals on given utility boilers. Intended to demonstrate the economics and environmental benefits of cleaning coal, CQE will enhance the use of physically-cleaned U.S. coals to reduce emissions and power production costs.

Data collected and analyzed on raw and cleaned coals during development of CQE will also be used to upgrade EPRI's Coal Quality Information System (CQIS™)--a database of coal characteristics and cleaning potential--and Coal Quality Impact Model (CQIM™)--a commercialized program that gives the bottom line cost of burning a given coal in a particular boiler.

When the project is complete, CQ Inc. (a subsidiary of EPRI) will have performed Coal Cleanability Characterizations on 17 raw coals used in this project. Of these raw coals, seven will also have undergone extensive cleaning at CQ Inc.'s Coal Quality Development Center.

Coal Cleanability Characterizations are extensive evaluations of a raw coal's size, quality, and predicted cleaning potential. Also included are raw coal liberation studies (which determine the extent to which crushing liberates ash and pyrite) and cleaning studies to evaluate each raw coal's susceptibilities to cleaning in various processes. These studies can help to determine whether cleaning is a cost-effective emissions control alternative. They also can help identify the source of site-specific boiler problems related to a coal's quality. While providing generic information for the coal-producing and electric utility industries, these studies are designed to satisfy the overall needs of the project and its participants.

Coal Cleanability Characterizations routinely measure the extent to which a particular coal can be cleaned through a series of laboratory and commercial-scale tests. To date, CQ Inc. has characterized the cleanability of more than 30 nationally important utility coals, including coals from 12 states and two Canadian provinces.

Specifically, a coal cleanability characterization can be divided into three main components:

- Raw-coal characterization
- Liberation studies
- Commercial-scale cleaning tests

A raw coal characterization uses extensive laboratory analyses from size and washability tests to provide general information about the quality of a raw coal. Liberation studies help determine the degree of pure coal (or conversely mineral matter) that can be liberated by progressive crushing. Commercial-scale cleaning tests allow engineers to select and test coal cleaning devices capable of effectively and efficiently cleaning a particular coal.

The data gathered from these tests and from coal cleaning tests done on project-specified raw coals will be used in bench-scale characterizations to assess raw coal quality, predict and verify the effects of coal cleaning, and finally to predict boiler performance and emissions for a specific coal. Pilot- and six full-scale combustion test burns using the project coals will gather additional data relating to coal quality impacts on specific power plant costs and performance.

The results of the above laboratory and test data will then be evaluated and correlated to develop new models and to validate existing models that will comprise the integrated CQE program. This program will allow detailed predictions of coal quality impacts on total plant capital costs, operating costs, and performance based on inputs from inexpensive bench-scale tests.

**Plant Gaston Test Program** 

Alabama Power Company is one of the six host utilities involved in this project. Alabama Power Company is interested in assessing coal quality impacts on boiler performance and emissions at its Plant Gaston Unit 5 in

Wilsonville, Alabama. This large 880 megawatt tangentially-fired unit has occasionally experienced water wall wastage and deposits in the lower furnace. The boiler at this unit was designed to burn a high sulfur (3.5 percent) midwestern bituminous coal with a heating value of 11,000 Btu/lb. Presently, Alabama Power Company burns, among others, coal from the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company's North River Mine, which mines the Pratt and Utley Seams in Alabama.

In order to investigate the impact of the two coals on Gaston's Unit 5 boiler and to gather information on whether these same coals can be cleaned further to decrease slagging and fouling tendencies and to potentially reduce emissions, the research team involved in this project developed a comprehensive test plan.

The test plan called for Pratt and Utley Seam coals to be physically cleaned in different flowsheet tests so that at least one test would produce a minimum clean coal energy recovery of 86 percent. Also, a 30-ton composite sample of coal received at the power plant from the North River mine was shipped to Combustion Engineering in Windsor, Connecticut, for pilot-scale combustion tests.

These combustion tests were designed to simulate the firing properties of burning the coal blend in the Gaston Station's boiler. This part of the project was completed in June 1992 and the results are not expected to be released until early 1993. Some of the information gathered from these tests will be used to help determine whether further cleaning of the North River coal can improve the overall performance of Unit 5.

Figure 1 illustrates the coal sources and test sites involved in the Gaston testing.

The Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company (P&M) provided coal mined at its North River No.1 Mine located near Berry, Alabama. The Pratt Seam coal was deep mined from the 42-in. to 51-in. thick seam. The Utley Seam coal was surfaced mined at P&M's nearby Meg Mine No. 5 and was actually a blend of four minor seams designated Utley A, B, C, and D. Each seam ranged in thickness from 12 to 18 inches. This coal is normally transported by truck to

Test Plan

**Test Plan Implementation** 



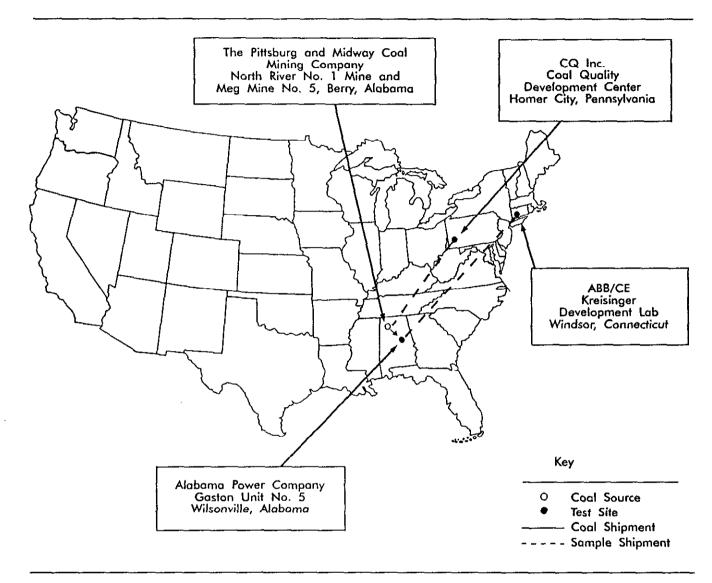


Figure 1. Coal Sources and Test Sites for Plant Gaston Unit 5 Testing

P&M's rail loadout facilities at the North River No. 1 mining complex.

Typically, the Utley Seam coal is shipped to Gaston raw, while the Pratt Seam coal is cleaned prior to shipment. According to P&M engineers, the cleaned coal is loaded first into the railcars and the raw coal is used to "top-off" each railcar, thus providing a blended product.

In early December 1991, four railcars carrying approximately 400 tons of raw Pratt Seam coal and one railcar containing nearly 100 tons of raw Utley Seam coal directly from the North River mine arrived at CQ Inc's Coal Quality Development Center (CQDC) in Homer City, Pennsylvania. In the following months, these coals underwent extensive flowsheet and laboratory testing.

Although Pratt Seam and Utley Seam coals had not previously been characterized at the CQDC, preliminary laboratory tests on the delivered coal and information provided by P&M engineers indicated that the two test coals would respond to physical cleaning techniques. Using this guidance, CQ Inc. engineers designed a comprehensive testing schedule to evaluate the properties of a Pratt and Utley Seam blend similar to that burned at the Gaston Station as well as the properties of the individual coals.

Of the flowsheet tests performed, each one was designed to produce a clean coal of varying quality, with at least one having a minimum 86 percent energy recovery. In order to achieve this goal, operating parameters and cleaning equipment selections within the different flowsheets were varied from test to test.

#### **Coal Background Information**

In 1991, Alabama Power Company purchased over 1.7 million tons of blended Pratt and Utley Seam coals from P&M's North River No. 1 Mine. Utley Seam coal represented approximately 340,000 tons of the total. The two coals shipped from the North River mine were over one third of the 5.1 million tons burned at the Gaston Steam Plant in 1991. Alabama Power Company purchased the remaining 3.4 million tons of coal for Gaston primarily from the spot market. The coals from the North River mine were chosen for the Coal Cleanability Characterization testing because they are the principal coals burned at the Gaston

Steam Plant. In addition to coal-related information provided by Alabama Power Company, data was also supplied by the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Company, the 1991 Keystone Coal Industry Manual, and the Geological Survey of Alabama.

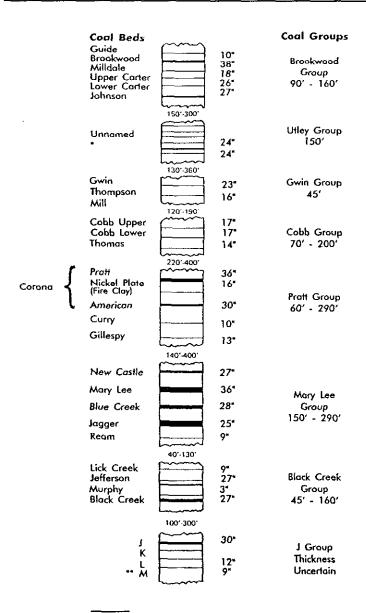
The Geological Survey of Alabama provided the stratigraphic columnar section in Figure 2 that shows the general location of the Pratt and Utley seams in relation to other seams in the same coal basin. According to Robert Barnett, geologist for the Geological Survey of Alabama, these coal seams occur only in Alabama and are part of the Warrior coal basin.

The Utley beds, traditionally called "Clement," are near the top of the stratigraphic interval of the basin and are only surface mined in Tuscaloosa, southeastern Fayette, and southern Jefferson counties. During fiscal year 1991, there were eight coal companies reporting 858,350 short tons of coal that was mined from 13 surface mines in the Utley group. This represents approximately three percent of the total coal production from Alabama. In 1990, the North River complex shipped 312,100 tons of Utley Seam coal. This tonnage, therefore, represents over 36 percent of the total statewide production from this seam.

Also according to Mr. Barnett, the seams in the Pratt group are in the lower stratigraphic section and have historically been both surface and underground mined. During fiscal year 1991, eight different coal companies mined about 4,409,300 short tons of Pratt group coal from 20 surface mines and one underground mine. This production represents about 16 percent of the coal produced in Alabama during 1991. The lone underground mine was the North River No. 1 Mine and its reported production was 1,812,900 short tons of coal. This was about 6.5 percent of the state's total coal production during 1991 and represents about 41 percent of the total statewide production for this seam.

Table 1, based on data compiled by the Geological Survey of Alabama, shows the demonstrated reserve base for the Pratt and Utley coal groups.

Table 2 shows typical as-received coal quality characteristics.



<sup>\*</sup> The Clements coal bed, which probably occurs in the upper part of the Utley group, has been mined extensively in the Warrior coal basin. Its exact stratigraphic position, however, is unknown.

Source: Geological Survey of Alabama

Figure 2. Warrior Coal Basin. General Columnar Section.

<sup>\*\*</sup> J group coal beds are probably equivalent to the Polecat, Bear Creek, Buttahatchee, and Bull Mountain beds.

**Table 1. Pratt and Utley Coal Group Reserve Base.** (Million Short Tons).

Pratt Coal Group	Utley Group
111.7	5.2
161.4	61.9
307.3	199
90.9	3.3
	111.7 161.4 307.3

<sup>\*</sup> Utley Group figures are combined with those of the Gwin Group to ensure positive identification of coal beds.

Table 2. Typical As-Received Analyses for Pratt and Utley Seam Coals

Seam Name	Moisture (Wt %)	Ash (Wt %)	Sulfur (Wt %)	Heating Value (Btu/lb)
Pratt	2.5	8.4	1.9	13,406
Utley	1.4	8.2	1.8	13,833

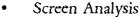
Source: 1991 Keystone Coal Industry Manual

The North River No. 1 Mine, which deep mines the Pratt Seam, was designed to produce 8,500 tons per day of raw coal. Miners enter the mine by way of a shaft, and the coal exits the mine up a slope. There is 510 feet of cover over the seam at the portal. The mining operation uses two continuous miners and one longwall miner. Typically the coal from the mine is crushed to 3-in. x 0 topsize before it is cleaned in P&M's McNally Pittsburg jig plant. This plant's principal cleaning devices are a Baum jig and froth flotation cells; the plant has an operating capacity of 15,000 tons per day.

#### **RAW COAL CHARACTERISTICS**

In December 1991, approximately 400 tons of Pratt raw coal and 100 tons of Utley raw coal were shipped to CQ Inc.'s Coal Quality Development Center (CQDC) in western Pennsylvania. Engineers at the North River Mine complex reported that heavy rains occurred prior to and during shipment loading. Also the uncovered rail shipment was subjected to torrential downpours and then sub-freezing temperatures and high winds prior to unloading at the CQDC. The coal arrived at the CQDC's receiving station frozen inside the railcars and caused considerable handling problems during unloading and throughout the subsequent test program.

During unloading, six-ton samples of each coal were collected at the CQDC's primary sampler as each was received. These samples were sent to the laboratory where they were split into one-ton subsamples, which were used for raw-coal characterization tests. The laboratory performed the following tests on the raw coals:



- Washability Analysis
- Head Analysis
- Trace Element Analysis

Summaries of the raw coal laboratory data are given in Table 3. Detailed laboratory specifications and raw coal data are given in Appendix A. Analyses from these tests allow general statements to be made about the quality of the raw coals. They also allow evaluation of cleaning scenarios other than those tested at commercial scale.

The raw Pratt Seam coal had a total moisture content of 6.64 percent and the following general characteristics, reported on a dry, weight percent basis:

•	Ash (Wt %)	25.86
•	Volatile Matter (Wt %)	31.51
•	Fixed Carbon (Wt %)	42.63
•	Total Sulfur (Wt %)	2.13
•	Pyritic Sulfur (Wt %)	1.10



The frozen raw coal shipment caused considerable problems during unloading.

Pratt Seam Raw Coal Characteristics

Table 3. Raw-Coal Quality Summary. Pratt Seam Coal (Dry Basis).

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS		
Total Moisture (Wt %)	6.64	
Ash (Wt %)	25.86	
Volatile Matter (Wt %)	31.51	
Fixed Carbon (Wt %)	42.63	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Heating Value (Btu/lb)	10,777	
Sulfur	•	
Total (Wt %)	2.13	
Pyritic (Wt %)	1.10	
Pyritic/Total (%)	52	
SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/MBtu)	3.95	
Ash (lb/MBtu)	23.99	
Hardgrove Grindability (HGI)	62	
Chlorine (Wt %)	0.08	
LiO <sub>2</sub> (ppm)	209.91	
ULTIMATE ANALYSIS		
	59.55	
Carbon (Wt %)	4.89	
Hydrogen (Wt %) Nitrogen (Wt %)	1.36	
Sulfur (Wt %)	2.13	
Ash (Wt %)	25.86	
Oxygen (Wt %)	6.71	
Oxygen (*** 70)	0.71	
SIZE DISTRIBUTION (Wt %)		
+1 1/2-in.	11.82	
1 1/2-in. x 3/4-in.	24.31	
3/4-in x 3/8-in.	19.41	
3/8-in. x 28M	30.93	
28M x 100M	3.69	
100M x 325M	2.31	
325M x 0	7.54	

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Table 3. Raw-Coal Quality Summary (Continued). Pratt Seam Coal (Dry Basis).

ASH FUSIBILITY (°F)		
(Reducing/Oxidizing)		
Initial Deformation	2450/2580	
Softening	2505/2610	
Hemispherical	2550/2665	
Fluid	2605/2710	
ASH COMPOSITION (Wt %)		
SiO <sub>2</sub>	49.36	
$Al_2O_3$	25.93	
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10.25	
CaO	4.15	
MgO	1.93	
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.52	
K₂O	2.51	
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.65	
MnO <sub>2</sub>	328.41	
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.08	
SO <sub>3</sub>	1.43	
Ash Type	Eastern	
Slagging Index	0.54 (low)	
Fouling Index	0.13 (low)	
* Donatos nom	•	

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes ppm

The Pratt raw coal had a calculated moist, mineral matterfree Btu value of 13,683, which according to ASTM classifications places it in the high volatile A bituminous class.

#### Size Analysis

Raw coal size data are summarized in Table 4 and detailed raw coal size data are in Appendix A. This information shows that the largest (plus 1 1/2-in.) and the smallest size fraction (minus 325 mesh) contain the highest percentages of ash and the lowest sulfur contents. However, little beneficiation of this coal, in terms of ash and sulfur reductions, can be expected by sizing alone. For example, removing the plus 1 1/2-in. and the minus 325 mesh size fraction during cleaning would reduce the ash content of the coal from 25.9 percent to 22.4 percent but the sulfur content would increase from 2.13 percent to 2.34 percent. This would cause the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential to increase from 3.95 lbs SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu to 4.12 lbs SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu.

Table 4. As-Received Raw Coal Size Data. Prott Seam Coal.

Size Passed	Size <u>Retained</u>	<u>Wt %</u>	<u>Ash</u>	Sulfur	Cumulative <u>Ash</u>
	1 1/2-in.	11.82	37.78	1.81	37.78
1 1/2-in.	3/4-in.	24.31	26.38	2.22	30.11
3/4-in.	3/8-in.	19.41	20.86	2.45	26.88
3/8-in.	28 mesh	30.93	20.76	2.37	24.69
28 mesh	100 mesh	3.69	18.27	2.09	24.43
100 mesh	325 mesh	2.31	22.72	2.52	24.38
325 mesh		7.54	49.81	1.25	26.30

## Utley Seam Raw Coal Characteristics

As shown in Table 5, the raw Utley coal had a total moisture content of 6.71 percent and the following general characteristics, reported on a dry weight percent basis:

•	Ash (Wt %)	15.27
•	Volatile Matter (Wt %)	36.38
•	Fixed Carbon (Wt %)	48.35

Total Sulfur (Wt %)Pyritic Sulfur (Wt %)2.16

The as-received Utley raw coal had a calculated moist, mineral matter-free Btu value of 13,999 which, according to ASTM classifications, places it in the high volatile A bituminous coal class.

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Size Analysis

As-received raw coal size data are summarized in Table 6 and detailed raw coal size data are in Appendix B. This information shows that the smallest size fraction (minus 325 mesh) contains the highest percentage of ash and a relatively low sulfur content. The size data indicates that some beneficiation in ash reduction is possible by sizing alone. If the minus 325 mesh were to be removed from this raw coal, the ash content would be reduced by over 24 percent as it would be lowered from 15.27 percent to 11.54 percent. Also, removing this size fraction would lower the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential from 6.04 lbs SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu to 5.40 lbs SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu or 10.6 percent.

#### Table 5. Raw Coal Qua

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS
Total Moisture (Wt %)
Ash (Wt %)
Volatile Matter (Wt %)
Fixed Carbon (Wt %)

Table 5. Raw Coal Quality Summary (Continued). Utley Seam Coal (Dry Basis).

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ASH FUSIBILITY (°F) (Reducing/Oxidizing) Initial Deformation Softening Hemispherical Fluid	1995/2440 2080/2490 2200/2515 2315/2540
ASH COMPOSITION (Wt %)	
SiO <sub>2</sub>	46.25
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	20.02
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	25.19
CaO	4.14
MgO	1.34
Na₂O	.24
K₂O	2.10
TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.74
$MnO_2$	585.5 <sup>*</sup>
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.28
SO <sub>3</sub>	1.84
Ash Type	Eastern
Slagging Index	1.88 (Medium)
Fouling Index	0.12 (low)

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes ppm

Table 6. As-Received Raw Coal Size Data. Utley Seam Coal.

Size <u>Passed</u>	Size <u>Retained</u>	Wt %	<u>Ash</u>	<u>Sulfur</u>	Cumulative <u>Ash</u>
	1 1/2-in.	5.61	13.63	3.07	13.63
1 1/2-in.	3/4-in.	28.34	9.12	3.50	9.86
3/4-in.	3/8-in.	20.38	9.14	3.75	9.59
3/8-in.	28 mesh	32.37	12.55	3.65	10.70
28 mesh	100 mesh	4.21	21.58	3.55	11.19
100 mesh	325 mesh	2.13	26.36	3.29	11.54
325 mesh		7.05	60.14	1.50	14.97

#### RAW COAL COMPARISONS

In comparing the raw Pratt and Utley Seam coals, CQ Inc. engineers found that the two coals have differences in certain constituents. For example, the Pratt Seam coal has considerably higher ash (25.86 percent) compared to the Utley Seam (12.12 percent) while the Utley Seam has over 1.78 times more total sulfur than the Pratt Seam coal. Another major difference between the two coals is the higher ash fusibility temperatures of the Pratt versus the Utley. In all fusibility cases the Pratt coal produced from 11 percent to 19 percent higher fusion temperatures in a reducing atmosphere and from 5 to 6 percent higher temperatures in an oxidizing atmosphere. The lower ash fusion temperatures of the Utley Seam coal can possibly be attributed to a higher ferric oxide content of 25.19 percent compared to 10.25 percent for the Pratt Seam coal.

Also notable is the distribution of sulfur within the raw coals. A close look at the as-received raw coal size data shows that the sulfur in the Utley Seam coal is fairly consistent throughout the plus 1 1/2-in. x 325 mesh size fractions, with the 325 mesh x 0 size fraction containing the lowest sulfur. In contrast, the Pratt Seam has less sulfur in the plus 3/4-in. and 325 mesh x 0 size fractions and, as mentioned earlier, a lower overall sulfur content than the Utley Seam coal.

#### LIBERATION POTENTIAL

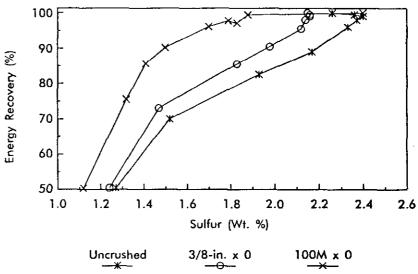
Physical coal cleaning processes can separate only physically discrete particles. If a single particle is composed of 50 percent coal and 50 percent mineral matter, the mineral matter must be accepted as part of the clean coal or part of the refuse. Crushing the particle to produce a number of smaller particles can change the relative composition of the new particles. If complete liberation occurs, each new particle will be composed of pure coal or pure mineral matter. However, it is not currently cost effective to crush or grind any coal fine enough for complete liberation. But increasing the degree of liberation can increase the amount of heating value recovered from the raw coal during the cleaning process, thereby reducing overall coal cleaning costs. Detailed raw coal liberation data are found in Appendices C and D.

This investigation quantified the impact of progressive crushing on the Pratt and Utley Seam coals. In this study, various subsamples of the raw coal were crushed to topsizes of 3/8-in. and 100 mesh. Each subsample was then subjected to washability analyses and compared to its respective raw coal.

**Pratt Seam Coal** 

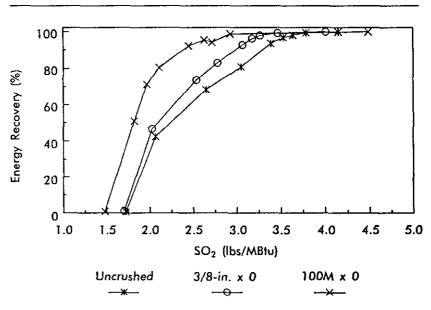
Figures 3, 4, and 5 depict the composite washability of all size fractions of the uncrushed Pratt Seam coal and the same coal crushed to two different topsizes. Figure 3 shows that progressive crushing liberates sulfur, indicating that a cleaned coal lower in sulfur than the raw coal can be produced without significantly affecting energy recoveries. Sulfur removal in conjunction with the higher heating values produced by cleaning will lower the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions during combustion, as indicated in Figure 4. However, as Figure 5 shows, extensive crushing to a topsize of at least 100 mesh and cleaning at a specific gravity at or below 1.8 will be required to produce a coal with an SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential within the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments Phase I compliance requirement of 2.5 lbs SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu. Because of the high costs typically associated with extensive grinding, it is unlikely that the crushing and cleaning required to produce a compliance coal will be economical for the Pratt raw coal.

As for the ash content, illustrated in Figure 6, crushing before cleaning can produce significant reductions in ashforming mineral matter. As shown, crushing to either a



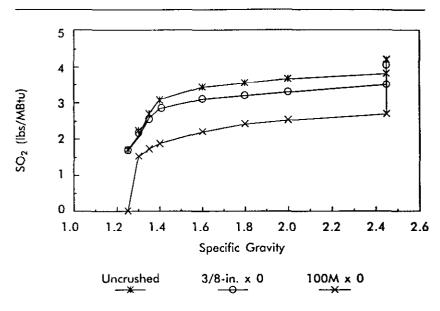
Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 3. Raw Coal Liberation. Sulfur Liberation Potential, Pratt Seam Coal.



Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

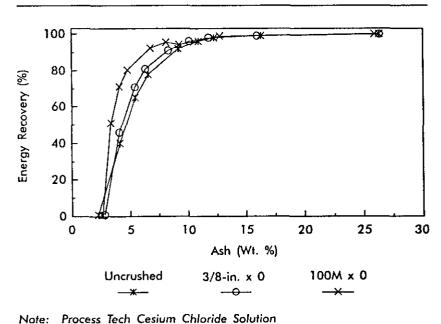
Figure 4. Raw Coal Liberation. SO<sub>2</sub> Liberation Potential, Pratt Seam Coal.



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Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 5. Raw Coal Liberation. SO<sub>2</sub> Cleaning Potential, Pratt Seam Coal.



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**Figure 6. Raw Coal Liberation.** Ash Liberation Potential, Pratt Seam Coal.

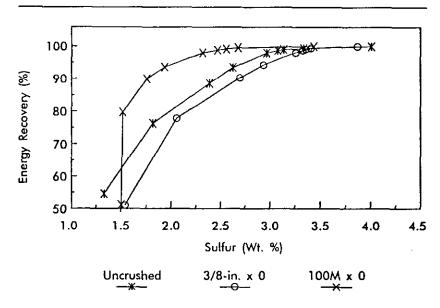
3/8-in. or 100 mesh topsize can reduce the total ash content from over 25 percent to as low as about seven percent without a significant energy loss. Not only will this ash reduction be beneficial from the ash disposal and coal transportation standpoints, but will also contribute to the overall reduction of certain trace elements associated with the mineral matter in the ash. Many of these trace elements can contribute to air toxics emissions, and in the future, might be regulated under Title III of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments.

**Utley Seam Coal** 

The liberation studies show somewhat similar relationships between the Utley and Pratt Seam coals. As Figures 8 and 9 indicate, crushing also reduces sulfur and the resulting SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential for the Utley raw coal. Notice that in Figures 7 and 8 there are discrepancies in the sulfur and SO<sub>2</sub> liberation potentials reported for the 3/8-in. x 0 size fraction. This is attributed to laboratory error as it can be expected that crushing would liberate more sulfur particles compared to the uncrushed coal, as is the case illustrated by the 100 mesh x 0 size fraction.

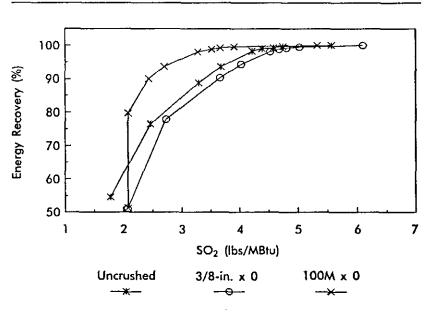
Since considerable sulfur can be liberated by crushing, Figure 9 shows that present conventional coal cleaning techniques can probably produce a coal low enough in sulfur to reach Phase I compliance levels. However, because the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Company ships this coal as part of a blend, crushing and cleaning should help reduce the overall sulfur and ash content of the marketed product.

As shown in Figure 10, crushing can also significantly improve the potential for reductions in the ash-forming mineral matter for the Utley Seam, from around 15 percent to around five percent without a severe energy penalty. Again, ash reductions of this magnitude not only will lower ash disposal and coal transportation costs, but can also reduce the amounts of toxic emissions producing trace elements that would normally enter Plant Gaston Unit No. 5.



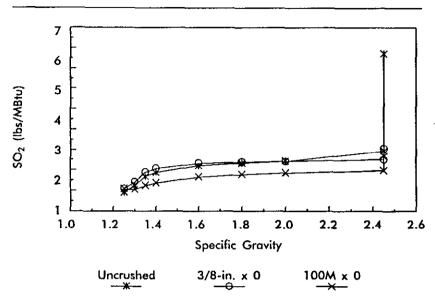
Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

**Figure 7. Raw Coal Liberation.** Sulfur Liberation Potential, Utley Seam Coal.



Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

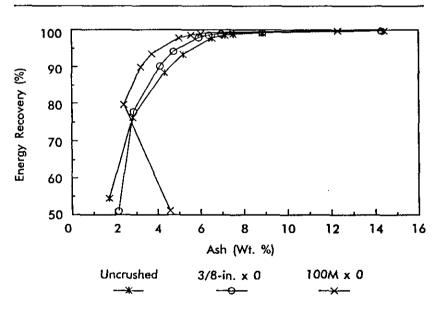
Figure 8. Raw Coal Liberation.  $SO_2$  Liberation Potential, Utley Seam Coal.



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Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 9. Raw Coal Liberation. SO<sub>2</sub> Cleaning Potential, Utley Seam Coal.



Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 10. Raw Coal Liberation. Ash Liberation Potential, Utley Seam Coal.

#### **WASHABILITY STUDIES**

A washability analysis is a laboratory float/sink test in which a sized sample of coal is placed in a series of liquids of known specific gravity. These liquids are used to partition the coal sample into a series of specific gravity fractions. Coal particles, which are relatively light, float; mineral particles, which are denser than coal, sink. These laboratory separations or washability studies are used to theoretically determine the most profitable way to clean a particular coal as well as evaluate the types of equipment to use in cleaning. The degree to which these laboratory results directly reflect the performance of commercial coal cleaning equipment depends on the equipment used, methods of operation, clean coal quality desired, and raw coal characteristics.

Raw coal liberation data can be used in washability studies to determine the degree of cleaning possible. One of the uses of cumulative float data is the evaluation of the percentage of near gravity material (the amount of feed material within plus or minus 0.1 specific gravity unit of the specific gravity of separation) in the coal. These evaluations help predict the difficulty that might be expected when making separations at certain specific gravities.

Percent Near-Gravity Particles	Difficulty in Separation
0-7	Simple
7-10	Moderately Difficult
12-15	Difficult
15-20	Very Difficult
20-25	Exceedingly Difficult
Above 25	Formidable

Raw coal liberation data are also used to help determine operating parameters of cleaning processes and equipment.

Pratt Seam Coal

Table 7 illustrates the cumulative float-sink data from the liberation studies performed on the Pratt Seam coal. From these data it was concluded that separations at specific gravities above 1.65 would be simple, whereas those between 1.50 and 1.60 would be moderately difficult and those from 1.45 down would be difficult to formidable.

Table 7. Pratt Seam Cumulative Float-Sink

Sink	Float	Wt (%)
	1.250	0.40
1.250	1.300	31.74
1.300	1.350	51.92
1.350	1.400	62.14
1.400	1.450	65.16°
1.450	1.500	68.18 <b>°</b>
1.500	1.550	71.20°
1.550	1.600	74.21
1.600	1.650	75.25 <sup>*</sup>
1.650	1.700	76.29 <b>°</b>
1.700	1.800	78.37
1.800	2.000	80.45
2.000	2.450	85.85
2.450		100.00

Interpolated values

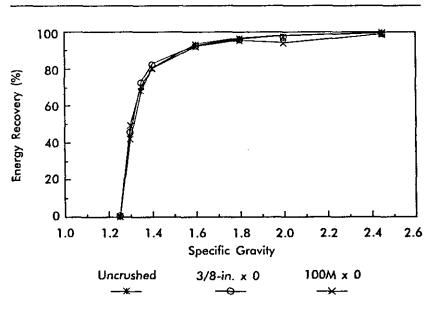
The above data were used to construct the theoretical yield curve shown in Figure 11. Line graphs such as these provide general information concerning the operation of the equipment used to clean this coal. The "knee" of the curve generally represents the economic limit for quality improvement through cleaning because the relationship between yield and quality deteriorates below this point. Using this criterion, cleaning Pratt coal below a specific gravity of approximately 1.6 is not likely to be economical. However, even at this specific gravity, because of the high ash content of this coal, theoretical plant yield will be around 75 percent at best.

Another line graph, shown in Figure 12, indicates the approximate specific gravity where separations should occur to produce a desired energy recovery. One of the coal cleaning specifications for this program was to produce cleaned coals with a minimum of 86 percent energy recovery. The graph shows that any gravity separation above 1.50 should theoretically produce the desired energy recovery.

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Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 11. Raw Coal Liberation. Theoretical Yield, Pratt Seam Coal.



Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 12. Raw Coal Liberation. Theoretical Energy Recovery, Pratt Seam Coal.

#### **Utley Seam Coal**

Table 8 illustrates the cumulative float-sink data from the liberation studies performed on the Utley Seam coal. From these data it was concluded that separations at specific gravities above 1.50 would be simple, whereas those around 1.45 would be very difficult and those from 1.40 down would be formidable.

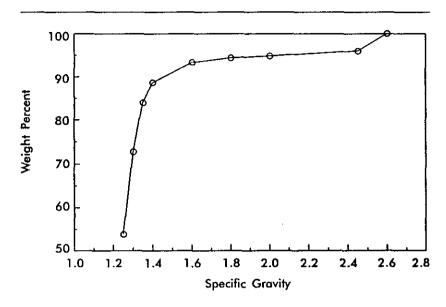
Table 8. Utley Seam Cumulative Float-Sink

<u>Sink</u>	<u>Float</u>	Wt (%)	
1.250 1.300 1.350 1.400	1.250 1.300 1.350 1.400 1.450	7.78 45.70 68.07 77.59 79.94	
1.450 1.500 1.550 1.600 1.700 1.800	1.500 1.550 1.600 1.700 1.800 2.000	82.28° 84.62° 86.96 88.01° 89.05 89.97	
2.000 2.450	2.450	92.27 100.00	

<sup>\*</sup> Interpolated values

The above data were used to construct the theoretical yield curve shown in Figure 13. The knee of the curve shows that Utley Seam coal can be cleaned near the same 1.6 specific gravity shown above for the Pratt Seam. However, unlike the Pratt, cleaning near this specific gravity will not adversely affect plant yield. As shown, cleaning at 1.6 will theoretically produce a plant yield near 87 percent.

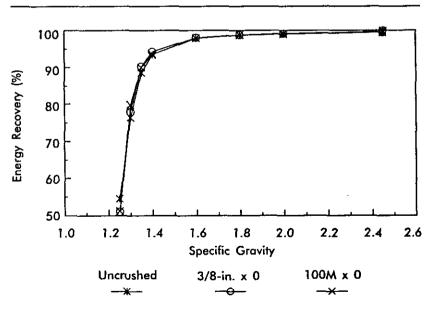
Also, Figure 14 indicates that cleaning at a 1.6 specific gravity should produce a clean coal product that recovers around 95 percent of the energy available in the raw coal.



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Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 13. Raw Coal Liberation. Theoretical Yield, Utley Seam Coal.



Note: Process Tech Cesium Chloride Solution

Figure 14. Raw Coal Liberation. Theoretical Energy Recovery, Utley Seam Coal.

In summary, the analysis of the raw coal data indicated that both the Pratt and Utley Seam coals could be physically cleaned to produce improved quality coals. However, the data also shows that both seams contain high amounts of sulfur and ash-bearing mineral matter. While it would be relatively easy to physically remove large amounts of the ash-bearing mineral matter, thus improving the quality of these coals, liberating and removing the sulfur would require extensive crushing. Even with crushing, it is unlikely that enough sulfur can be removed by conventional coal cleaning to produce Phase I compliance (2.5 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu) fuel from the Pratt Seam coal. Also, the raw coal data shows that producing a coal with the minimum 86 percent energy recovery required by this project would be a formidable task.

However, this study also shows that although it may not be desirable for the Pittsburg and Midway Coal Mining Company to clean Utley Seam coal at the present time, cleaning may be a logical part of future emission or toxic control programs or to increase thermal efficiency. With increased thermal efficiency, these two cleaned coals or a blend could be used along with other low sulfur reserves to meet Phase I compliance if economically feasible.

#### **COAL CLEANING EVALUATION**

Both the Pratt and Utley Seam coals were cleaned in the commercial-scale cleaning plant at the CQDC. Because Alabama Power Company was burning a blend of cleaned Pratt Seam coal and raw Utley Seam coal at the time of testing, CQ Inc. engineers devised four flowsheet configurations to evaluate the practical cleanability of both coals. Each coal was evaluated separately using a common flowsheet design intended to represent a low-cost cleaning option. Also, because Alabama Power Company burns a blend of cleaned Pratt and raw Utley coals, CQ Inc. tested a blend of these coals using a flowsheet configuration intended to simulate conventional cleaning of the two raw coals blended before cleaning. Finally, Pratt Seam coal was cleaned alone using another low-cost flowsheet specifically designed to remove sulfur-bearing minerals.

Flowsheet 1, which evaluated a blend of 90 percent Pratt and 10 percent Utley Seam coal, utilized three main separating devices: heavy-media cyclones (HMC), water-only cyclones (WOC), and froth flotation cells (FF). It was thought that this flowsheet would produce the cleanest product possible from this coal blend. This blend ratio was chosen because the mining company was shipping a blend of 80 percent clean Pratt Seam coal and 20 percent raw Utley Seam coal to the Gaston Steam Plant.

Minimum cleaning was demonstrated using a Deister concentrating table for each individual coal in Flowsheets 2 and 3. Flowsheet 2 was used to clean Pratt Seam coal and Flowsheet 3 was used for Utley Seam coal.

Finally, in Flowsheet 4, Pratt Seam coal was cleaned using the Deister concentrating table, and a spiral separator. It was hoped that the spiral would remove additional fine sulfur particles, thus lowering the overall sulfur content of the clean coal product.

In each case the coal was crushed to a nominal topsize of 3/8-in. to facilitate ash and sulfur liberation. Following a series of set-up tests, the flowsheet tests were conducted. Components of these flowsheets are summarized in Table 9.

**Table 9. Gaston Cleanability Flowsheet Configurations** 

				<del></del> -	Feed Size to C	leaning Device		
Test <u>No.</u>	CQ Inc. Run No.	Plant <u>Feed</u>	<u>HMC</u>	<u>woc</u>	<u>FF</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Spiral</u>	HM: S.C
1	91121901	Crushed 3/8"x0	3/8"x28M	28Mx0	100Mx325M	NA	NA	1.60
2	91122701	Crushed 3/8"x0	NA .	NA	NA	3/8 <b>"</b> x100M	NA	NA
3	91122702	Crushed 3/8"x0	NA	NA	NA	3/8"x100M	NA	NA
4	92010601	Crushed 3/8"x0	NA	NA		3/8"x28M	28Mx325M	NA

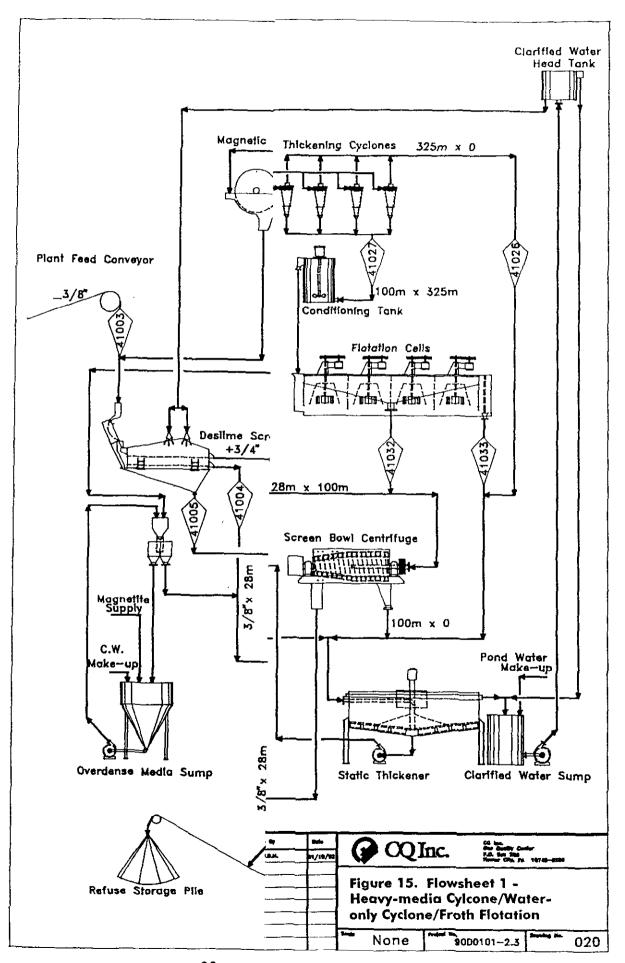
Legend

HMC - Heavy-media Cyclone
WOC - Water-only Cyclone

FF - Froth Flotation S.G. - Specific Gravity

> Figure 15 shows the heavy-media cyclone/water-only cyclone/froth flotation flowsheet used for the Flowsheet 1 test. The run-of-mine coal was crushed to 3/8-in. topsize and fed to the plant at a rate of nine tons per hour of the Pratt Seam coal and one ton per hour of the Utley Seam coal. The raw coal blend was fed to a double-deck, raw-coal deslime screen; the screen's top deck scalped off coal larger than 3/8-in., and the bottom deck was fitted with 0.5 mm profile wire, resulting in a 28 mesh separation. The 3/8-in. x 28 mesh coal was mixed with a heavy-medium suspension of finely-ground magnetite in water and pumped to a 14-in.-diameter Roberts & Schaefer heavy-media cyclone. Both the heavy media cyclone clean coal and refuse products were drained and rinsed of medium on a combination of sieve bends and vibrating screens, and dewatered in separate basket centrifuges.

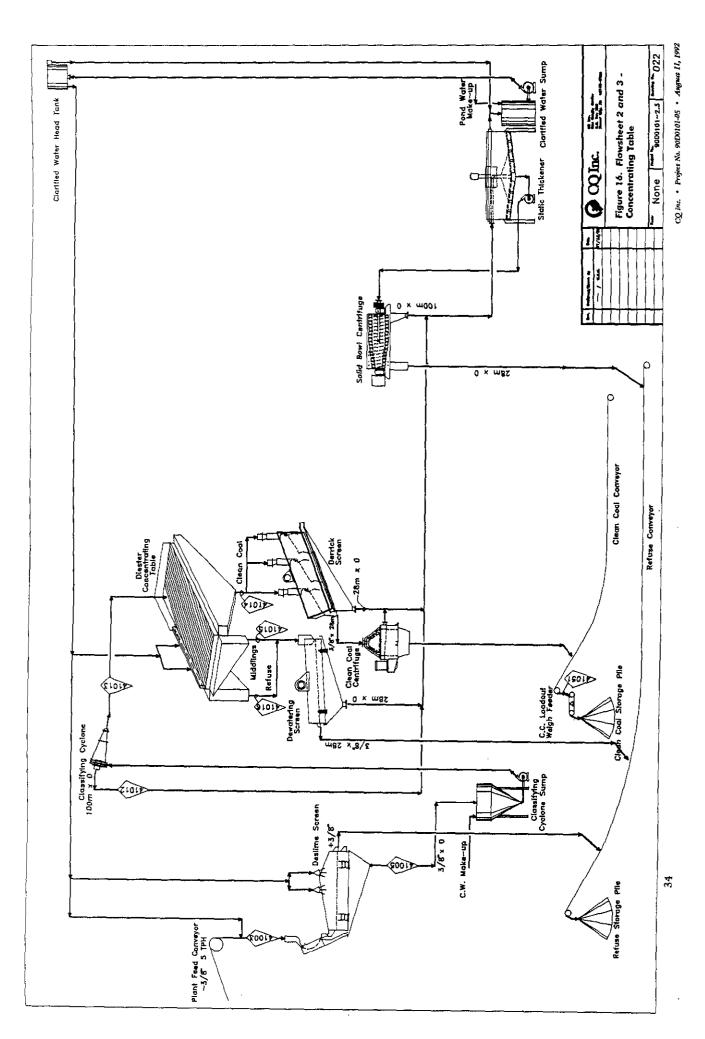
The 28 mesh x 0 raw coal (deslimed screen underflow) was slurried and cleaned in a two-stage, middlings recirculation, water-only cyclone circuit consisting of a Krebs 10-in.-diameter primary cyclone and a Krebs 6-in.-diameter secondary cyclone. The 28 mesh x 0 primary water-only cyclone overflow was sized at 100 mesh by a VariSieve fine coal sieve bend, with the 28 mesh x 100 mesh clean-coal product dewatered by a screen-bowl centrifuge and the 100

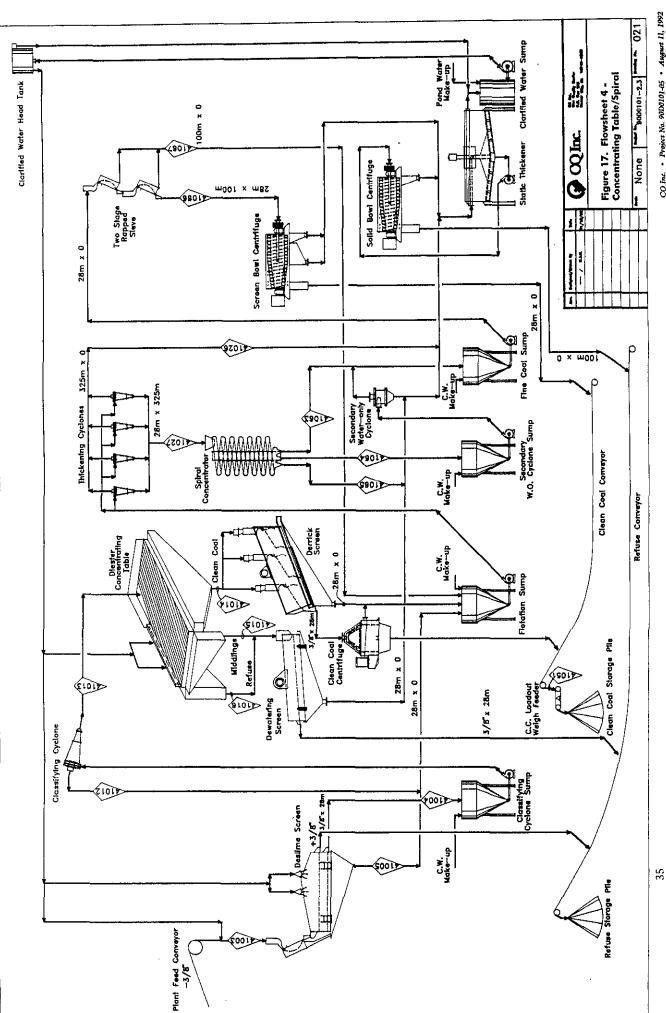


mesh x 0 underflow routed to a froth flotation sump. This material was pumped from the flotation sump to a bank of seven 4-in.-diameter thickening cyclones and classified at a nominal size of 325 mesh. The 100 mesh x 325 mesh material was conditioned with frother and collector, and fed to two banks of four 21-cubic foot WEMCO froth flotation cells. The clean coal concentrate was dewatered in a screenbowl centrifuge and then discharged onto the clean coal conveyor, along with the 28 mesh x 100 mesh primary water-only cyclone overflow and 3/4-in. x 28 mesh heavymedia cyclone overflow products. The froth tailings, thickening cyclone overflow, and secondary water-only cyclone underflow were thickened in a static thickener and then dewatered by a solid-bowl centrifuge. These refuse materials were subsequently discharged onto the refuse conveyor, along with the dewatered heavy-media cyclone reject material.

Figure 16 shows the concentrating table flowsheet used for the Flowsheet 2 and 3 tests. In Flowsheet 2, the run-ofmine Pratt Seam coal was crushed to 3/8-in. topsize and fed to the plant at a rate of five tons per hour. The raw coal was fed to a double-deck, raw-coal deslime screen; the screen's top deck scalped off coal larger than 3/8-in., and the bottom deck was removed so that the remaining 3/8-in x 0 coal could be pumped to the classifying cyclone. The classifying cyclone made a 100 mesh cut, sending the 100 mesh x 0 refuse size fraction to the static thickener. The plus 100 mesh coal was fed to the concentrating table. The middlings stream from the table was discarded along with the refuse. The clean coal was directed to a centrifuge for dewatering. Flowsheet 3 was configured the same as Flowsheet 2 in order to compare Utley Seam coal cleanability and Pratt Seam coal cleanability on a head-tohead basis.

The final flowsheet is shown in Figure 17. Flowsheet 4 was used to evaluate the cleaning potential of Pratt Seam coal in a relatively simple flowsheet design that incorporated inexpensive cleaning equipment such as the concentrating table and a spiral separator. Also, the spiral was added primarily to remove fine pyrite particles that may have previously been liberated but not removed by the concentrating table.





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The run-of-mine coal was crushed to 3/8-in, topsize and fed to the plant at a rate of five tons per hour. The raw coal was fed to the deslime screen; the screen's top deck scalped off coal larger than 3/8-in., and the bottom deck again made a 28 mesh separation. The 3/8-in. x 28 mesh coal was pumped to the classifying cyclone to separate the plus 100 mesh material from the 100 mesh x 0. The 100 mesh x 0 overflow was combined with the underflow from the deslime screen in the flotation sump for further processing. The plus 100 mesh material was used as feed to the concentrating table. The clean coal product of the table was passed over a screen and separated into 3/8-in. x 28 mesh and 28 mesh x 0 streams. The 3/8-in. x 28 mesh was dewatered in a clean coal centrifuge and the 28 mesh x 0 fraction was combined with the same size fraction from the deslime screen in the flotation sump and sent to the thickening cyclones to be used as feed to the spiral circuit.

The spiral circuit was fed by the underflow of the thickening cyclones, which removed the 325 mesh x 0 size fraction. The spiral separated the feed into clean coal, middlings, and refuse streams. In an attempt to further remove pyritic sulfur-bearing particles from the clean product and to increase circuit yield, this stream was transferred to the fine coal sump for additional processing. The middlings stream was sent to the secondary water-only cyclone and its overflow was combined with the spiral clean coal and pumped to the sieve bends. The 100 mesh x 0 sieve bend underflow was recirculated back to the flotation sump where it was combined with the two previously mentioned streams used to feed the spiral circuit. The sieve bend overflow was sent to the screen bowl centrifuge for dewatering before reporting to the clean coal belt.

Flowsheet Performance

Because of the high ash content of the two raw coals and the difficulty encountered in cleaning them, coal cleaning produced relatively low weight yields and energy recoveries for all four flowsheets (Table 10). Flowsheet 1 had the best overall performance with a yield of 72 percent and an 89 percent energy recovery. Flowsheet 4 had a yield of 58 percent with an energy recovery of 73 percent. Overall, Flowsheets 2 and 3 produced the lowest yields (52 and 58 percent respectively) and energy recoveries (64 percent and 63 percent). Therefore, only one flowsheet test produced an

Table 10. Flowsheet Performance

Performance Parameters	Flowsheet 1	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 3	Flowsheet 4
Yield (Wt %, Dry)	70	52	58	57
Energy Recovery (%)	86	64	63	73
Ash Reduction (%)	75	65	42	75
SO₂ Reduction (%)	26	22	32	26

However, significant reductions in ash and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential were obtained for all flowsheets. Flowsheet 1 reduced the ash 69 percent and the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential 26 percent; Flowsheet 2 reduced the ash 58 percent and the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential 22 percent; Flowsheet 3 reduced the ash 41 percent and reduced the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential 26 percent; and Flowsheet 4 reduced the ash by 68 percent and the SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential 25 percent.

Appendix E gives weight-percent yields (Wt %) and tonsper-hour yields of the various units used in the four flowsheet tests.

## Combustion-Related Laboratory Analysis

Tables 11 through 13 compare important raw coal and clean coal parameters. The tables show that all four flowsheets significantly lowered the ash content of their respective raw coals. The Pratt raw coal ash of 24.00 lb/MBtu was lowered to 9.12 lb/MBtu by Flowsheet 2, and to 6.31 lb/MBtu in Flowsheet 4. The raw Utley coal ash was decreased from 12.12 lb/Mbtu to 7.04 lb/MBtu during cleaning in Flowsheet 1 testing. Flowsheet 1 decreased the SO<sub>2</sub> emission potential of the raw coal blend from 4.46 lb/MBtu to 3.30 lb/MBtu. From a raw coal value of 3.95 lb SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu, Flowsheet 2 produced an emissions potential of 3.26 lb/MBtu, Flowsheet 3 produced an SO<sub>2</sub> value of 4.13 lb/MBtu from a raw coal value of 6.05 lb/MBtu, and Flowsheet 4 reduced the SO<sub>2</sub> potential to 3.25 lb/MBtu from 3.95 lb/MBtu.

Table 11. Pratt Raw and Clean Coal Comparisons. (Dry Basis, Except Where Noted).

	Raw Pratt Coal	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 4
Ash	24.00 lb/MBtu	9.12 lb/MBtu	6.31 lb/MBtu
SO <sub>2</sub>	3.95 lb/MBtu	3.26 lb/MBtu	3.25 lb/MBtu

# Ash Composition (Wt %) Ash Basis, SO<sub>3</sub> Free, Normalized to 100%

	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 4
SiO <sub>2</sub>	51.20	42.20	40.47
$Al_2O_3$	26.90	28.72	28.61
$Fe_2O_3$	10.63	18.14	21.29
CaO	4.30	5.83	4.78
MgO	2.00	1.47	1.07
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.54	0.43	0.41
K₂Ô	2.60	2.23	1.45
TiO,	1.71	88.0	1.14
MnÕ <sub>2</sub>	0.03	0.03	0.03
$P_2O_5$	80.0	0.08	0.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

# Ash Fusion Temperatures (°F) (Reducing/Oxidizing)

	Raw Coal, Pratt	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 4
Initial Deformation	2,450/2,580	2,160/2,460	2,175/2,510
Softening	2,505/2,610	2,225/2,500	2,250/2,540
Hemispherical	2,550/2,665	2,320/2,535	2,330/2,575
Fluid	2,605/2,710	2,410/2,575	2,400/2,590

Table 11. Pratt Raw and Clean Coal Comparisons (Continued). (Dry Basis, Except Where Noted).

<del></del>	<del></del>			
Hardgrove Grindability	Index (HGI)			
	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 4	
	62	50	49	
Heating Value (Dry, Btu/lb)	10,777	13,050	13,717	
Proximate Analysis (Wt	%)			
	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 4	
Ash Volatile Matter Fixed Carbon Sulfur Total Sulfate Pyritic	25.9 31.5 42.6 2.13 0.02 1.03	11.9 36.9 51.2 2.13 0.01 1.05	8.7 38.2 53.2 2.23 0.01 1.35	
Ultimate Analysis (Wt %)				
Carbon Hydrogen Nitrogen Sulfur Oxygen	59.6 4.4 1.4 2.1 6.7	72.0 5.1 1.4 2.1 7.5	75.0 5.3 1.7 2.2 8.7	

Table 12. Utley Raw and Clean Coal Comparisons. (Dry Basis, Except Where Noted).

	Raw Utley Coal	Flowsheet 3
Ash	12.12 lb/MBtu	7.04 lb/MBtu
SO <sub>2</sub>	6.05 lb/MBtu	4.13 lb/MBtu

# Ash Composition (Wt %) Ash Basis, SO<sub>3</sub> Free, Normalized to 100%

	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 2
SiO <sub>2</sub>	46.08	38.52
$Al_2O_3$	19.95	23.49
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	25.10	29.52
CaO	4.12	3.47
MgO	1.33	1.34
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.23	0.35
K <sub>2</sub> Ô	2.09	2.15
TiO,	0.73	0.94
$MnO_2$	0.06	0.04
$P_2O_5$	0.27	0.17
Total	100.00	100.00

# Ash Fusion Temperatures (°F) (Reducing/Oxidizing)

	Raw Coal, Utley	Flowsheet 3
Initial Deformation	1,995/2,440	1,995/2,475
Softening	2,080/2,490	2,100/2,505
Hemispherical	2,200/2,515	2,225/2,525
Fluid	2,315/2,540	2,365/2,555

Table 12. Utley Raw and Clean Coal Comparisons (Continued). (Dry Basis, Except Where Noted).

Hardgrove Grindability Index (HGI)					
	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 3			
	66	53			
Heating Value (Dry, Btu/lb)	12,594	13,570			
Proximate Analysis	(Wt %)				
	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 3			
Ash	15.3	9.6			
Volatile Matter	36,4	39.0			
Fixed Carbon	48.3	48.3			
Sulfur					
Total	3.81	2.80			
Sulfate	0.23	0.02			
Pyritic	2.16	1.02			
Ultimate Analysis (Wt %)					
Carbon	68.2	73.7			
Hydrogen	4.9	5.3			
Nitrogen	1.3	1.5			
Sulfur	3.8	2.8			
Oxygen	6.6	7.1			

Table 13. Pratt/Utley Blend Raw and Clean Coal Comparisons. (Dry Basis, Except Where Noted).

	Raw Blended Coal	Flowsheet 1
Ash	21.85 lb/MBtu	5.49 lb/MBtu
SO <sub>2</sub>	4.46 lb/MBtu	3.30 lb/MBtu

# Ash Composition (Wt %) Ash Basis, SO<sub>3</sub> Free, Normalized to 100%

	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 1
SiO <sub>2</sub>	48.65	35.81
$Al_2O_3$	27.38	28.17
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12.69	26.42
CaO	4.42	4.88
MgO	1.59	1.16
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.51	0.56
K₂Ô	3.22	1.71
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.15	0.95
MnO <sub>2</sub>	0.04	0.03
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.35	0.31
Total	100.00	100.00

# Ash Fusion Temperatures (°F) (Reducing/Oxidizing)

	Raw Coal, Blend	Flowsheet 1
Initial Deformation	2,375/2,550	2,080/2,495
Softening	2,440/2,600	2,175/2,520
Hemispherical	2,510/2,625	2,270/2,535
Fluid	2,580/2,670	2,350/2,550

Table 13. Pratt/Utley Blend Raw and Clean Coal Comparisons (Continued). (Dry Basis, Except Where Noted).

Hardgrove Grindab	ility Index (HGI)	
	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 1
	50°	49°
Heating Value (Dry, Btu/lb)	11,121	13,872

## Proximate Analysis (Wt %)

	Raw Coal	Flowsheet 1
Ash	24.3	7.6
Volatile Matter	31.7	38.9
Fixed Carbon	44.0	53.5
Sulfur		
Total	2.48	2.29
Sulfate	0.02	0.01
Pyritic	1.43	1.27

# Ultimate Analysis (Wt %)

Carbon	62.7	76.1
Hydrogen	4.3	5.3
Nitrogen	1.3	1.7
Sulfur	2.5	2.3
Oxygen	5.0	7.6

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes Value Being Rechecked

As should be expected because of the significant reduction in the non-combustible mineral matter content of the raw coals, the dry heating value of the raw Pratt coal increased from a value of 10,777 Btu/lb to 13,050 Btu/lb, and 13,717 Btu/lb in Flowsheets 2 and 4, respectively. The raw coal blend heating value of 10,274 Btu/lb in Flowsheet 1 was increased to 13,872 Btu/lb, while cleaning in Flowsheet 3 increased the raw Utley Seam coal from 12,594 Btu/lb to 13, 570 Btu/lb.

In addition to the above commonly measured parameters of ash, sulfur, and Btu, the following additional laboratory analyses were also performed to evaluate the cleaning of the raw Pratt and Utley Seam coals, as well as the blend:

- Ash composition
- Ash fusibility
- Hardgrove grindability
- Proximate analysis
- Ultimate analysis

This information is useful to boiler operators and provides insight into the change in the coal's combustion characteristics with cleaning.

Ash Composition. Coal cleaning affects ash composition, and can change the behavior of ash in the boiler. As the previous tables show, coal cleaning significantly changed the weight percent (Wt %) of most of the ash constituents. Taking these values one step further (Table 14) presents values on a whole coal basis to give a better indication of the cleaning effectiveness of the four flowsheets in removing various components that make up the ash. These new values, given in lbs/MBtu, reflect the amount of ash-forming minerals that would enter the boiler for the raw and cleaned coals.

Based on the percent removals, Flowsheets 1 and 4 provided the largest amounts of reductions with the exception of the phosphorous pentoxide ( $P_2O_5$ ) in Flowsheet 4. This was actually increased during cleaning.

Table 14. Ash Composition (lbs/MBtu). Whole Coal, SO<sub>3</sub> Free Basis, Normalized to 100 Percent.

	Raw Pratt	Raw Utley	Flowsheet 1	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 3	Flowsheet 4
SiO <sub>2</sub>	12.47	5.79	2.04	3.98	2.78	2.62
Al <sub>2</sub> Ô <sub>3</sub>	6.55	2.57	1.61	2.71	1.69	1.85
$Fe_2O_3$	2.59	3.23	1.50	1.72	2.13	1.38
CaO	1.05	0.52	0.28	0.55	0.25	0.31
MgO	0.49	0.17	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.07
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03
K₂Ô	0.63	0.26	0.09	0.22	0.16	0.09
TiO,	0.42	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.07
MnŌ <sub>2</sub>	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
$P_2O_5$	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.05

## Ash Composition - Percent Removal (%)

	Flowsheet 1	Flowsheet 2	Flowsheet 3	Flowsheet 4
SiO <sub>2</sub>	81	68	52	79
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	74	59	34	72
$Fe_2O_3$	47	34	34	47
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> CaO	71	48	52	71
MgO Na <sub>2</sub> O K <sub>2</sub> O TiO <sub>2</sub>	83	71	47	86
Na <sub>2</sub> O	73	72	33	79
K₂Ô	87	65	39	86
TiO <sub>2</sub>	81	79	33	83
$Mn\tilde{O}_2$	100	100	100	100
$P_2O_5$	75	50	67	60°

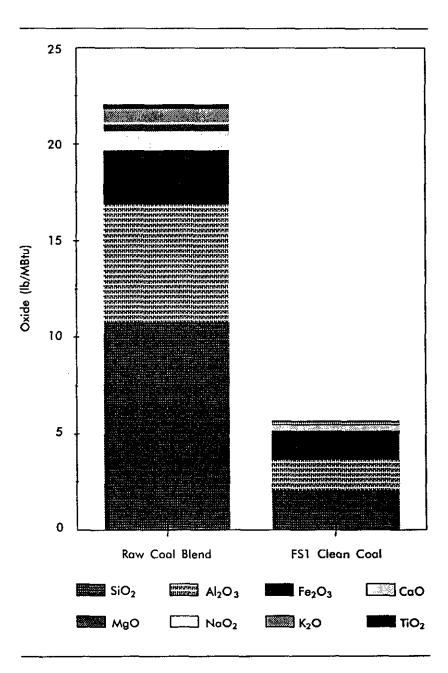
<sup>\*</sup> Denotes an increase

Of particular interest to power generating companies such as Alabama Power Company are the concentrations of sodium and potassium in the ash of coal since, in sufficient quantity, these elements contribute to boiler fouling problems. The CQ Inc. commercial-scale cleaning tests significantly reduced the concentration of both of these ash constituents in the ash of all of the cleaned coals. Table 14 shows that the percent removal of sodium oxide ranged from 33 percent in Flowsheet 3 to 73 percent in Flowsheet 1. The same table

also shows a potassium oxide removal ranging from 39 percent in Flowsheet 3 to 87 percent in Flowsheet 1.

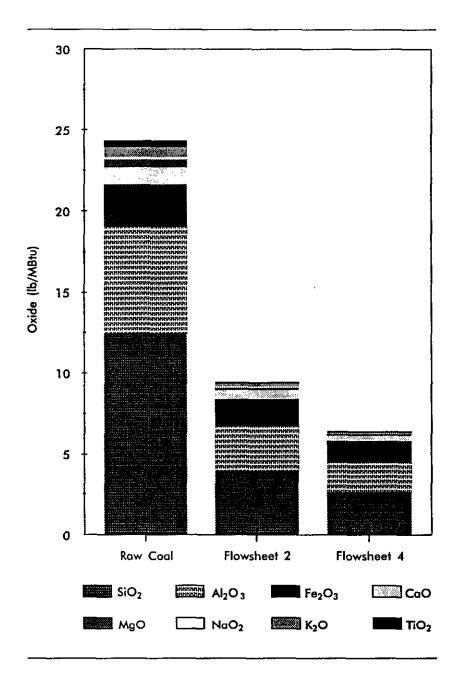
Overall, as illustrated by Figures 18 through 21, Flowsheet 1 produced more reductions of ash constituents than the other flowsheets. All four tests produced significant reductions in most of the ash constituents. However, reductions in certain ash constituents are not always beneficial to the particular type of boiler a utility uses. As indicated in the above tables, cleaning produced changes in some of the slagging and fouling indices for those flowsheets cleaning Pratt Seam coal, but did not affect either index for the Utley Seam coal. The fouling index for the blended coal in Flowsheet 1 went from low to medium but the slagging index was unchanged; in Flowsheets 2 and 4 cleaning Pratt Seam coal only, the slagging indices went from low to medium while the fouling indices remained unchanged. The changes in the fusibility temperatures are undoubtedly attributable to the increases of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> from the raw coals to the clean coals. Lower ash fusibility temperatures would be beneficial to wet bottom boilers but may cause problems for dry bottom boilers such as Gaston Unit 5.

A "low" fouling index classification assigned to ash signifies that this coal ash will be less likely to flow in streams or drip from heat-absorption surfaces or form heavy clinkers on the grates under a fuel bed than would a medium or high fouling index classification. Likewise a "low" slagging index classification would mean that the ash is less likely to fuse on furnace walls, radiant heat surfaces, or other places subject to high gas temperatures.

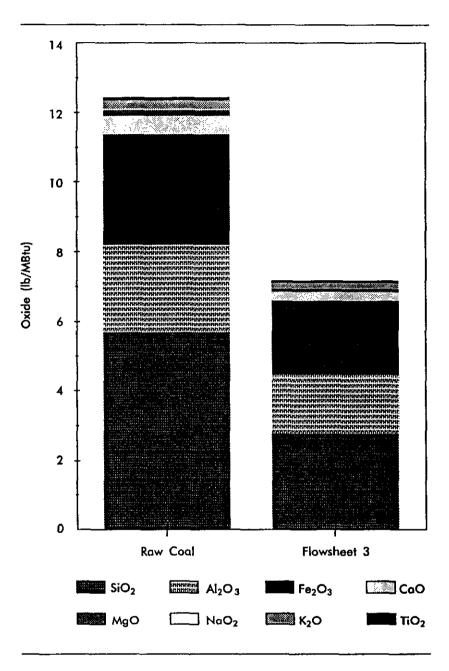


**Figure 18. Ash Composition.** Raw Coal and Clean Coal Ash, Flowsheet Test No. 1, Pratt and Utley Seam Blend.





**Figure 19.** Ash Composition. Raw Coal and Clean Coal Ash, Flowsheet Test No. 2 and 4, Pratt Seam Coal.



**Figure 20.** Ash Composition. Raw Coal and Clean Coal Ash, Flowsheet Test No. 3, Utley Seam Coal.

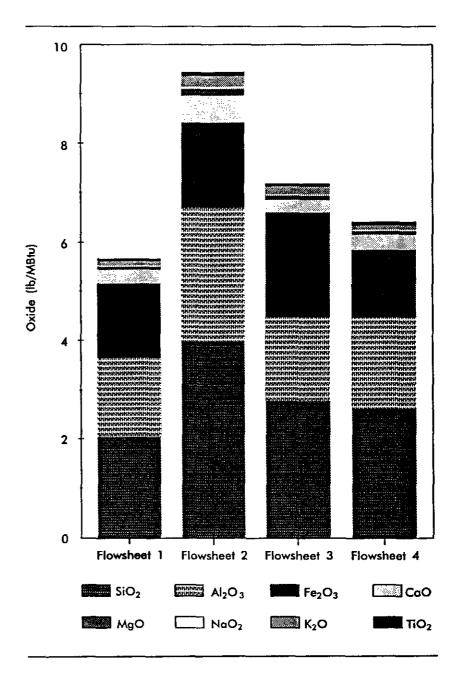


Figure 21. Flowsheet Performance. Ash Composition Comparison, Flowsheet Tests No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Pratt and Utley Seam Coals.

Ash Fusibility. Of the reported ash fusibility data, the initial deformation and fluid temperatures are usually of primary concern. The initial deformation temperatures and the fluid temperatures of the ash of the raw Pratt Seam coal were changed significantly (plus or minus 100° F) by the cleaning done in Flowsheets 1, 2, and 4. There were, however, no important changes in any ash fusibility temperatures caused by cleaning Utley Seam coal in Flowsheet 3.

In Flowsheet 1, initial deformation temperatures decreased from 2,375° F (reducing atmosphere) and 2,550° F (oxidizing atmosphere) in the raw coal to 2,080° F (reducing) and 2,495° F (oxidizing) in the clean coal. Also decreased in this flowsheet were the fluid temperatures (both reducing and oxidizing atmospheres) from 2,580° F and 2,670° F in the raw coal to 2,350° F and 2,550° F in the cleaned coal. In Flowsheet 2 initial deformation temperatures decreased from 2,450° F reducing atmosphere and 2,580° F oxidizing atmosphere, to 2,160° F and 2,460° F respectively while the fluid temperatures decreased from 2,605° F reducing atmosphere to 2,410° F in the clean coal. Finally, the reducing initial deformation temperature was measured at 2,450° F in the raw Pratt coal and 2,175° F in the clean coal of Flowsheet 4 and the fluid temperatures (reducing and oxidizing) of 2,605° F and 2,710° F were decreased to 2,400° F and 2,590° F, respectively.

Hardgrove Grindability. Coal cleaning may, at times, adversely change the grindability of the coal. The Hardgrove Grindability Index (HGI) results determined for the cleaned Pratt coals (50 and 49) are lower than those measured for the raw coal (62); the HGI for the clean blended coal is 49; and the HGI for the Utley coal was lowered from 66 to 53. Cleaning, therefore, makes the raw coals harder to grind. This, along with little or no reduction of pyrites, would probably negatively impact pulverizer performance. However, the increased heating value resulting from cleaning will offset to some degree the increased grinding energy that may be needed by the pulverizers.

Proximate Analysis. A proximate analysis helps characterize how a coal reacts when it is heated; that is, how much of the coal goes off as gas and vapors (volatile matter) and the quantity that remains as fixed carbon. Also, a proximate

analysis usually quantifies the amount of ash and sulfur in the ash. Cleaning significantly decreased ash content in all four flowsheets.

Ash decreased from a raw coal value of 24.3 percent to 7.6 percent in Flowsheet 1; from 25.9 percent in Flowsheets 2 and 4 to 11.9 and 8.7 percent, respectively; and from 15.3 percent to 9.6 percent in Flowsheet 3. Total sulfur of 2.13 percent in the raw Pratt coal was unchanged in Flowsheet 2 and increased slightly to 2.23 percent in Flowsheets 4. The total sulfur of the blend decreased from 2.48 percent in the raw coal to 2.29 percent in the clean coal of Flowsheet 1. Finally, the raw Utley coal was cleaned from 3.81 percent to 2.80 percent sulfur by Flowsheet 3. Volatile matter was increased in all flowsheets cleaning Pratt raw coal, as was fixed carbon. However, while the volatile matter for the Utley raw coal was increased by cleaning, fixed carbon was unchanged in Flowsheet 3.

Ultimate Analysis. Among other things, an ultimate analysis summarizes the organic constituents of a coal and is a convenient and uniform method of comparing coals. An ultimate analysis also is required by boiler operators for computing boiler air requirements, heat losses, and weight of the products of combustion. As with the proximate analysis, cleaning produced some significant (plus or minus 10 percent) changes.

The weight percent of carbon increased for the coals of Flowsheets 2 and 4--from 59.6 percent in the raw Pratt coal to 72 percent in the coal of Flowsheet 2; 75 percent in the coal of Flowsheet 4; and from 62.7 percent in the raw coal blend to 76.1 percent in Flowsheet 1. The hydrogen content was increased from 4.4 percent in the raw Pratt coal to 5.1 percent in Flowsheet 2; 5.3 percent in Flowsheet 4; and 5.3 percent in Flowsheet 1 (up from 4.3 percent). Nitrogen also increased from a raw coal value of 1.4 percent to 1.7 percent in Flowsheet 4 and from 1.3 percent in the raw coal blend to 1.7 percent in the clean coal of Flowsheet 1. Finally, oxygen was significantly increased by cleaningfrom 6.7 percent in the raw coal to 7.5 percent in Flowsheet 1 and 8.7 percent in Flowsheet 4 and from 5 percent to 7.6 percent in Flowsheet 1. Note that an increase in oxygen content signifies a decrease in the heating potential of the coal.

#### **Trace Elements**

No new constraints on trace element emissions were placed on the power generation industry under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments. However, new regulations may be forthcoming following a Federally-mandated three-year study period. Because of the uncertainty of the full effects of any new laws, a portion of this coal characterization study focused on determining whether certain trace elements can be removed by physical coal cleaning processes.

As with most eastern coals, the Pratt and Utley Seam coals' inorganic constituents are primarily made up of clay, rock, and shale. Some of the inorganics are inherent but the majority of the inorganic mineral matter is extraneous and can be associated with the coal seam itself and may end up included with the coal because of the mining operation. Minerals frequently found in coal are:

- Silicates
- Oxides
- Sulfides
- Sulfates
- Carbonates

A number of studies have found that specific elements in a coal can be associated with the inorganic mineral matter. Trace elements will have specific mineral associations rather than occurring sporadically throughout all forms of mineral matter in coal. For example, arsenic, mercury, and nickel have been found to have a close relationship with pyrite. On the other hand, trace elements have been found in mineral forms such as cinnabar (mercury), galena (lead), or millerite (nickel). Also, many of the mineral forms in which trace elements occur are sulfides. However, trace element-bearing minerals may also be entrapped within the coal itself. With progressively smaller particle sizes, the likelihood of the mineral occurring as a separate particle increases.

In recent years, considerable research by EPRI and other organizations has attempted to characterize the mobilization of elements in coal, its combustion gases, and ash residues.

Some physical and chemical characteristics of the ash and flue gases are directly related to the composition of the parent coal. Coal combustion can alter the chemical composition in such a manner that certain chemicals can be dissolved and mobilized into the ash residues or gases. Of the elements studied during these tests, arsenic and selenium are associated with power plant ash fractions that are highly soluble. Volatile elements such as mercury can be found in the gases. A better understanding of the mobility of trace elements in coal cleaning residues will help determine whether or not it is environmentally advantageous to remove trace elements before combustion.

Although it is not fully understood how the different compounds and their mineral constituents are transformed during processing and combustion, it has been shown that certain of these elements (when found in the atmosphere) can sometimes be attributed to man-made sources such as coal-fired power generation. Conventional coal cleaning techniques that are effective in removing mineral matter from coal will also be effective in removing certain trace elements because of those elements' affinity for specific mineral matter.

Conventional coal cleaning using gravity separation of coarse coal fractions can be effective because they are proven methods of removing major mineral matter forms such as clays, rocks, and shales. Coal cleaning methods that involve deep cleaning of the fine coal fractions can also increase mineral matter liberation and therefore can be used to reduce associated trace elements. But as mineral matter is liberated, individual particles may react to the cleaning process differently. For example, sulfides may be captured in the froth from a flotation cell and carry associated metals with them into the clean coal.

The two raw coals and the raw coal blend in this coal cleanability study were also subjected to extensive trace element analyses. However, due to some questionable values reported in the initial analyses, trace element data will not be reported at this time. These data will be presented in an addenda to this report at a later date.

Flowsheet 1 and Typical Gaston Unit 5 As-Received Coal Comparison As indicated, Alabama Power Company burns a blend of raw Utley and cleaned Pratt Seam coals. The percentage of raw Utley blended generally ranges near 20 percent. In order to evaluate the effects of burning the blended coals, field tests were conducted to provide boiler performance data. As part of these field tests, composite samples of the coal fired during testing were gathered at the Gaston Station over a 14-day period and analyzed at the Homer City Coal Laboratory. Table 15 compares average values of four coal samples taken from coal received at the Gaston Steam Plant from the North River No. 1 Mine, (provided by Alabama Power Company), and the blended coal cleaned at CQ Inc. in Flowsheet 1.

Table 15 indicates that cleaning the total blend rather than just the Pratt Seam coal alone can have a positive effect on the quality of coal received at the Gaston Station from the North River No. 1 Mine. Among the more noticeable differences between the typical coal blend and the cleaned coal blend of Flowsheet 1 are that coal cleaning lowered the overall ash content from 13.1 to 7.62, or nearly 72 percent; lowered SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential from 3.76 lbs/MBtu to 3.3 lbs/MBtu or nearly 14 percent; and raised the heating value from 12,686 Btu/lb to 13,872 Btu/lb or 7.24 percent.

Table 15. As-Received Average Power Plant Coal Quality and Clean Coal Comparison

	<u>Ash</u>	SO <sub>2</sub>	Btu/lb	Moisture	Volatiles	Fixed Carbon
Gaston Unit 5	13.1	3.76	12,868	6.48	36.23	50.50
Flowsheet 1	7.62	3.30	13,872	4.79	38.92	53.46
Percent Difference	-71.9	-13.8	7.2	-35.3	6.5	5.5

#### CONCLUSIONS

This study has shown that the Pratt and Utley Seam coals in certain instances responded well to the conventional physical coal cleaning techniques used at the CQDC, although improvements in coal quality were primarily due to ash reductions and heating value increases. Flowsheet Test 1, which cleaned a blend of raw Pratt and Utley Seam coal, was able to produce significant quality improvements within the 86 percent energy recoveries prescribed by the project team. This study also has shown that, should the need arise, the Utley Seam coal can also be cleaned to an improved quality without a severe penalty in cleaning plant yield.

Since the overall sulfur content of the raw Utley Seam coal was reduced by 27 percent using a simple concentrating table, it is probable that the sulfur content can be lowered further using more efficient coal cleaning methods such as heavy-medium cyclones and froth flotation. Also, the coal cleaning tests have shown that a considerable amount of ash can be removed by cleaning. However, because the Utley Seam is a minor coal seam with associated high recovery costs, it may not be economical to deep-clean this coal at the present time.

The CQ Inc. tests show that conventional coal cleaning devices, such as jigs, spirals, water-only cyclones, and concentrating tables, can significantly reduce the overall ash content of the Pratt Seam coal and can also be used to upgrade the Utley Seam coal. However, because of the high organic sulfur content of these two coals, it would be difficult to clean them to Phase I compliance levels of 2.50 lbs SO<sub>2</sub>/MBtu. These tests also have shown, again in Flowsheet 1, that more efficient coal cleaning methods such as heavy-medium cyclones and froth flotation can be used to remove specific contaminants and improve the overall quality of the Pratt Seam coal.

For example, ash was reduced from 25.9 percent to as low as 8.7 percent and the heating value was raised from 10,777 Btu/lb to as high as 13,717 Btu/lb. Although conventional cleaning does little to produce a compliance fuel, it does improve the overall SO<sub>2</sub> emissions potential, and removing a large portion of the non-combustible mineral matter would significantly reduce the coal tonnages that are shipped to the power plant, thereby lowering transportation and ash disposal costs. In addition, there is some indication that

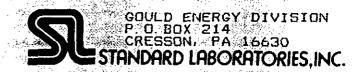
crushing to at least 100 mesh can liberate additional sulfur, thereby making cleaning by advanced processes an alternative for producing a Phase I compliance coal if the additional costs can be justified. Also, extensive crushing before cleaning can liberate additional ash-forming mineral matter, thereby improving the ash-removal performance of the cleaning process.

Another possible improvement in the quality of Pratt Seam coal as a result of cleaning is reduction of the concentrations of many trace elements of environmental concern that can be associated with ash bearing mineral matter.

Presently, trace element data specified as part of this testing program are being re-evaluated as part of a laboratory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program initiated by CQ Inc. The results of the trace element study will be included in an addendum to this report.

# **APPENDIX A**

**Pratt Seam Raw Coal Size Data** 



DATE 4-29-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 144666

C.Q., INC 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 # HOMER CITY, PA 15748; #

SAMPLE HOLLOW RUNG #5/15 1/21 00 FRANT SEAM

DRERATING CO.: PROJECT PODOLOT TASK 2 4 DATE SAMPLED

MINE: SAMPLED BY CUSTOMER PROVIDED GROSS WEIGHT: 999.8

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

	CERTIFICATE	OF ANALY	/SIS				
FRACTION	WT%	MOISTURE	E ASH	SULFUR	BTU	LBS SO2 PER MBTU	MAF BTU
+1 1/2"50 1 1/2"50 X 3/4"50 3/4"50 X 3/8"50 3/8"50 X 28M 28M X 100M 100M X 325M 325M X 0	11.82 24.31 19.41 30.93 3.69 2.31 7.54	1. 44 2. 15 2. 06 1. 57 1. 71 4. 96 . 73	37.78 26.38 20.76 20.72 182.77 249.81	2. 45 2. 45 2. 09 2. 52	8843 10776 11581 11619 11824 10948 6601	4, 12 4, 23 4, 08 3, 53 4, 60	14327 14776 14785 14823 14619 14303 13249
· ·	LATIVE RETAINED	- DOWN	e ma s		5711	LBS SO2	
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+1 1/2"SQ X 28M +1 1/2"SQ X 100M	11.82 36.12 55.54 86.46 90.15 92.46 100.00		24. 69 24. 43	2. 27 2. 2 <u>6</u>	10994 11028	4, 13 4, 09	
+1 1/2"50 X 325M +1 1/2"5Q X 0	92, 46 100, 00		24. 38 26. 30	2. 27 2. 19	11026	4. 11 4. 09	
FRACTION +1 1/2"50 X 0 1 1/2"50 X 0 3/4"50 X 0 3/8"50 X 0 28M X 0 100M X 0 325M X 0							;
+1 1/2"50 X 0 1 1/2"50 X 0	100.00		26. 30 24 74	2. 19 2. 24	10693	4. 09 4. 09	
3/4"50 X 0 3/8"50 X 0	63. 88 44. 46		24.15 25.58	2. 25 2. 16	11003	4. 09 4. 01	
3/4"50 X 0 3/8"50 X 0 28m X 0 100m X 0 32sm X 0	13.54 9.85 7.51		36.59 43.45 40.61	1.70 1.55	8767 7622 6601	3. 87 4. 06	

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GOULD ENERGY DIVISION
P. D. BOX 214
GRESSON, PA 16630
STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

C.G., INC 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, FA 15748 SEAMELE LD RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

OPERATUNG CO. PROJECT 9000101 TASK 2 4

DATE SAMPLED

MINE SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED CROSS WEIGHT: 999.8

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

OTHER ID RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

FEED FOR SIZE +3/	/4"	50
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## CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 143/4" SQ

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DATE SAMPLED:

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OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

		FEED	FOR SIZE	28M X 100M		
PRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45 2. 45 2. 45 SINK	% WT 6. 99 39. 82 17. 92 5. 84 8. 15 3. 04 1. 82 3. 34 13. 08	% ASH 2.13 2.78 6.16 10.49 17.97 33.69 46.19 67.21 77.54	% 21 1.30 2.31 3.31 4.15 4.535 4.37 4.37	BTU 14728 14436 13995 13282 11975 9293 6904 3545 349	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

#### CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 28M X 100M

#### CUMULATIVE DOWN

FRAVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1.25	6. 99	2.13	1.21	14728	0.00	0.00
1.30	46. 81	2.68	1.29	14479	0.00	0.00
1. 35	64. 73	3.65	1. 54	14345	0. 00	0. 00
1. 40	70. 57	4.21	1. 69	14257	0. 00	0. 00
1.60	78. 72	5, 64	1. 95	14021	0.00	0. 00
1.80	81. 76	6, 68	2. 04	13845	0.00	0. 00
2. 00	83. 58	7,54	2. 09	13694	0.00	0. 00
2. 45	86. 92	9,83	2. 15	13304		0. 00
2.45 SINK	100.00	18.69	€11 <b>2.130</b> 1151	11610	0.00	0.00

#### CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	X WT X ASH X S BIU VOLATILE	*FIXED CARBON
1. 25	100.00 18'69 2.30 11610 0.00	0.00
14.30		2. 22
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	93.01 19.93 2.38 11375 D.60	0.00
- 128 7 5 X 5 X 5 X 5 X 5 X 5 X 5 X 5 X 5 X 5	53.19 32.78 3.19 9084 0.00	Ō. ŌŌ
<b>1540</b>	SP 27 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8. 00 8. 00
		Mary Control of the C
		0.00
		<b>0.00</b>
		ge regions of the
2.00	18 24 72352 8/46 1588 6 6 6	0.00
	41 42 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
		<b>0</b> .00
PARTIESTANK		e de la constante de la consta
AT 2000年 1000年 1日 1月 1月 1日		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

ANALYTICAL PRESULTSTARE STATED ON A DRY HASTE

DATE: 4-30-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 144674

C G . INC.

W TARAMELE TO RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

OPERATING CO PROJECT FORCEO TASK 2 4 DA

SAMPLED BY CUSTOMER PROVIDED CROSS WEIGHT: 999 B

DATE SAMPLED:

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

OTHER ID. RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

		PEED	) FOR SIZE	100M X 0		
PRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45 2. 45 2. 45 SINK	2. WT 0. 00 3. 67 11. 33 9. 31 15. 83 11. 80 7. 96 8. 89 31. 22	% ASH 0.00 2.52 3.89 5.39 14.39 25.21 68.19 83.94	% S 0.00 1.12 1.16 1.36 1.49 1.32 1.24 2.93	BTU 14562 14209 13892 12560 10781 6445 3648 877	VBLATILE 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

## CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE TOOM X O

#### CUMULATIVE DOWN

PRAVITY	% WT 0. 00	% ASH 0.00	% S	рти	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 30 1. 35	3. 67	2. 52	0. 00 1. 12	14562	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
1. 40	15, 00 24, 31	3. 55 4. 47	1. 15 1. 23	14295 14141	0. <b>0</b> 0 0. <b>0</b> 0	0. 00 0. 00
1.80	40.14 51.93	8. 38 12. 24	1.33 1.33	13517	Ö. ÖÖ	0. 00
2.00 2.45	59.89 68.78	17.55	1.29	12039 10954	` Ö. ÖÖ	0. 00 0. 00
2.45 SINK	100, 00	42.78 S	::•1:·8ó.	7808	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00

#### CUMULATIVE UP

SRAVITY 2	WT- % ASH	l XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	TU VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
	1,00 42.76	1 80 790	A PART OF TO THE PART OF	0.00
1.30 1.35			0.00	. 0. 00
3 3 3 5	39 49.31		51	i ja
1 Annual Sa		(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)		0.00
1.80.	ia ze ze sv			Ō. ŌŌ
2.004 48	カブ ラデー	/# <b>/%2 5</b> 0 // 23	11 9. 00	့ တွ
2:45 m	241 S #EÖ 45	THE 12/155 W 14	Ž	Q. QQ
2445 (SINK 33)	223 T. 183.70		Zine sizes item ino zer	0.00

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS
WASHABILLITY WITH ORGANIC SOLUTION BY COULD ENERGY DIVISION

PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS ABBEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED HAVE STOCK!

Thomas a Right

DATE: 4-30-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 144674

C.Q., ING. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

DPERATING CO.: PROJECT-9000101 TASK 2.4

DATE SAMPLED

MINE: SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED GROSS WEIGHT: 999:B

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

H

OTHER ID RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

אר אט ארא	KEE BHOID					
	F	FEED FOR CO	MPOSITE	+3/4" SQ X	О	
1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00	% WT 40 29. 45 19. 65 10. 59 12. 76 5. 06 5. 65 5. 73 13. 89	% ASH 2.24 4.16 7.41 11.80 21.42 36.18 51.12 73.40 88.18	% S 1.27 1.53 2.53 3.09 2.83 2.83 1.66	BTU 14771 14459 13876 13128 11527 9016 6343 2756 532	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
CUMULATIVE	RESULTS FO	OR COMPOSITI	E +3/4" (	∋o x o		
	of the state of th	CUMULA	ATIVE DO	มห		
1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 45	% WT . 40 29. 67 49. 32 59. 91 72. 67 77. 73 80. 38 86. 11	% ASH 2. 24 4. 14 5. 44 6. 57 9. 18 10. 93 12. 26 16. 32	% S 1. 27 1. 52 1. 93 1. 93 2. 33 2. 33 2. 34 2. 32 2. 32	BTU 14771 14463 14229 14035 13594 13296 13067 12381	VOLATILE 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
į.		CUMUL	ÀTTUE JIÈ			
		COPIOL	411VE OF			
GRAVITY 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.45 8INK	es de la companya de	26. 31 26. 40 35. 66 46. 61 55. 81 71. 87 79. 88 88.18	2.26 2.26 5.57 5.58 2.07 1.70 1.66	10735 10719	0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

WANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH FORGANIC SOLUTION BY COULD ENERCY DIVISION

DATE: 4-30-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 144674

YTIVAP

l. 25 l. 30 l. 35

C.Q. INC 1. GUALITY CENTER BOX 2280 HOMER CITY, FA 15748

RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

PERATING CO ... ARDUEGT GODOTO! TASK 2 7475 ...

INE
JAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED

CROSS WEIGHT: 999 8

DATE RECEIVED

WT

Ö. ÖÖ 24. 69

100M X 0

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

THER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS.

% ASH 0.00 2.09 4.49 7.70	% S 0.00 1.10 1.27	ETU 0 14485 14337	VOLATILE G. 00 G. 00 G. 00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00
7. 70 12. <u>6</u> 0	1.68 1.69	13552 12589	Ö. ÖÖ G. OÖ	0. 00 0. 00 0. 00

16. 63 5. 63 71 2. 13 2. 58 26. 64 44. 70 72. 71 2. 46 1. 73 1. 25 2. 15 10388 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 SINK 33. 82 86.86 0.00

#### CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 100M X 0

#### CUMULATIVE DOWN

FEED FOR SIZE

RAVITY 1. 25 1. 35 1. 40 1. 40 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45 2. 45 SINK	% UT 0.00 24.69 41.37 47.00 55.70 58.47 60.60 66.18 100.00	ASH 0.00 2.09 3.05 3.61 5.02 7.40 12.91	% S 0.00 1.10 1.17 1.23 1.30 1.36 1.37 1.36 1.36	BTU 00 14485 14425 14321 14050 13877 13655 12735 8545	VOLATILE 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
---	---	--	---	--	--	--

#### CUMULATIVE UP

RAVITY		%∴WT	% ASH.	% S	- BTU	VOLATILE FIXED CARBON	
1.25		100.00	37.91	1.63	:8545		
1.30		100.00	<b>97</b> 91	i 63	8545	0.00	
1.25		75 31	<b>29</b> 22	i Bo	6597	0.00	
L-40		58 63	AD ST	i šš	33702	0.00	
1.860	·	53.00	an de de de		3423	<b>Q.QQ</b> 0.QQ	
1.80	×	44 25	3 7 7 7 5 7 5 6 °	ž óš	1621	0.00	
2300		41 59	45 EA	- 2. ŏŏ	1034	<b>Q. QQ</b>	
2.45	***	39 40	A MEZ EZ	. Ž. ŏž		O QO QO	
JAS STAN	٠.	75.05	67.62			0.00	
	134				3638-35 <b>344</b> 78-48	$\sim$ 20 00 $\sim$ $\sim$ $\sim$ 0 00	

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH CESTUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK

DATE 4-30-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO 144674

C.Q., INC 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

PERATING CO. PROJECT 9000101 TASK 2 4

EEER END COMPOSITE

MINE SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED GROSS WEIGHT: 999.8

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

DATE SAMPLED:

TOTAL CO A V

THER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

			FEED FOR COM	1POSITE	+3/4" SQ X	0						
RAVIT 1.25 1.35 1.40 1.60 1.60 45 2.45	Y	% WT . 40 31.34 20.17 10.23 12.06 4.17 2.07 5.40 14.15	X ASH 2. 24 4. 02 7. 37 12. 11 21. 71 38. 57 50. 06 74. 17 88. 79	X 27 1.551 2.551 33.40 33.20 41.50	BTU 14771 14760 13955 13083 13469 14613 6428 2410 412	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	FIXED CARBON 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00					
CUM	ULATIVE	RESULTS	FOR COMPOSITE	+3/4"	SQ X Q							
CUMULATIVE DOWN												
RAVIT 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 45 2. 45	YMIZ XMIZ	% WT . 40 31.74 51.92 62.14 74.21 78.37 80.45 85.85 100.00	ASH 2.24 4.00 5.31 6.43 8.91 10.49 11.51 15.45 25.83	7. 27 1. 589 1. 814 2. 316 2. 407 2. 22. 22. 22. 22. 23. 24	BTU 14771 14464 14243 14052 13365 13186 12521 10807	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.					
CUMULATIVE UP												
RAVIT 1. 25 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 45		% WT 100, 00 99, 40 68, 26 48, 08 37, 86 25, 79 21, 63 19, 55 14, 15	y Acu	N 2 2 5 9 3 2 5 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ETU 10807 10791 9107 7098 5481 2681 1538 1020	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.					
.25			<ul> <li>L. Patrico Missis word Y college and Mississist</li> </ul>	may Calabbas. 1972	manifest to the second of the							

ANALYTICAL RESULTS MARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH CESTUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

# **APPENDIX B**

Utley Seam Coal Raw Coal Size Data

DATE: 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 146653

C.Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748 SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM

OPERATING CO.: PROJECT 9000101 TASK 2.3

MINE:

DATE SAMPLED: DATE SAMPLED:

SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY GROSS WEIGHT: 916.5

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/92

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECEIVED WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCEN TS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH THE SAME LABORATORY NUMBER CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

UEN1	TLICHIE	OF ANAL	1212			
FRACTION	WT%	MOISTUR	E ASH	SULFUR	вти	LBS SO2 MAF PER MBTU BTU
+1 1/2"SQ 1 1/2"SQ X 3/4"SQ 3/4"SQ X 3/8"SQ 3/8"SQ X 28M 28H X 100M 100M X 325H 325M X 0	5. 61 28. 34 20. 38 32. 39 4. 12 2. 13 7. 05	1.97 1.02 1.61	13. 43 9. 14 12. 55 22.4 20. 14	3. 07 3. 55 55 3. 765 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3	12959 13664 13645 13056 11601 10771 5384	5.59 14929 6.11 14792 6.10 14626
CUMULATIVE F	RETAINED	- DOWN				
FRACTION	WT%		ASH	SULFUR	BTU	LBS SO2 PER MBTU
+1 1/2"SQ +1 1/2"SQ X 3/4"SQ +1 1/2"SQ X 3/8"SQ +1 1/2"SQ X 28M +1 1/2"SQ X 100M +1 1/2"SQ X 325M +1 1/2"SQ X 0	5. 61 33. 95 54. 33 86. 70 90. 82 92. 95 100. 00		13.63 9.86 9.59 10.70 11.19 11.54 14.97	3. 455 3. 559 559 559 558 3. 43	12959 13548 13584 13387 13306 13248 12693	4. 73 5. 06 5. 22 5. 336 5. 39 5. 40
CUMULATIVE F	RETAINED	- UP				1 mg . ngc
FRACTION	WT%		ASH	SULFUR	BTU	LBS SO2 PER MBTU
+1 1/2	100.00 94.39 66.05 45.67 13.30 9.18 7.05		14.97 15.05 17.59 21.36 42.79 52.31 60.14	3. 43 3. 45 3. 42 4. 42 1. 50	12693 12678 12254 11634 8171 6433 5384	5. 59 5. 65 5. 92

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

PAGE

APPROVED BY APPROVED BY

# STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

DATE: 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 146661

C.Q., INC.
1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280
HOMER CITY, PA 15748

ID RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM

OPERATING CO.: PROJECT #9000101 TASK 2.3

MINE: SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPDY GROSS WEIGHT: 916.5

DATE SAMPLED:

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/92

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECOD WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH THE SAME LABORATORY NUMBER

FEED FOR	SIZE	+3/4"	50
----------	------	-------	----

GRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45 2. 45 5INK	7. 44 7. 44 38. 15 10. 41 8. 89 1. 89 94 3. 52	X ASH 1 95 2.89 7.05 12.05 19.57 34.34 50.26 74.02	% 9 1.34 1.87 3.49 4.23 7.80 16.14 19.49 20.15	8TU 14876 14787 13901 13103 12005 9361 8526 6526 2458	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
--	---	--	--	--	--	--

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE +3/4" SQ

## CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVITY 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.45 2.45 SINK	% NT 7.46 46.10 74.25 84.66 93.13 95.52 96.48	7. ASH 1. 95 2. 74 4. 63 5. 82 7. 35 7. 55 7. 95	% S 1.34 1.79 2.43 2.66 2.98 3.14	ETU 14996 14807 14463 14296 14087 13793	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
---	--	---	---	---	--	--

# CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	
1.30 92.54 10.94 4.11 13384 0.00 0.00 1.35 53.90 16.72 5.71 12376 0.00 0.00 1.40 25.75 26.55 8.13 10708 0.00 0.00 1.60 15.34 36.38 10.76 9084 0.00 0.00	
1. 35 53. 90 16. 72 5. 71 12376 0. 00 0. 00 1. 40 25. 75 26. 55 8. 13 10708 0. 00 0. 00 1. 60 15. 34 36. 38 10. 76 7084 0. 00 0. 00	
1.40 25.75 26.55 8.13 10708 0.00 0.00 15.34 36.38 10.76 9084 0.00 0.00	
1.60 15.34 36.38 10.76 7684 0.00 0.00	)
17.87 17.87 19.26 9084 0.00 0.00	,
	,
- ** PPC	
20.01 3487 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
2.45 SINK 3.52 74.02 20.15 2658 0.00 0.00	

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK
NOT VALID IF ALTERED

DATE : 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 146661

C.Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM

DPERATING CO.: PROJECT #9000101 TASK 2.3

MINE DATE SAMPLED:

SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY
GROSS WEIGHT: 916.5

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/92

was Sign

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS RECOD WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

Was Was

THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH THE SAME LABORATORY NUMBER FEED FOR SIZE 3/4" SQ X 28M

					J, , J, .,		
GRAVITY 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00		% WT 9.82 40.86 21.87 9.93 9.34 1.79	% ASH 1.62 3.27 7.44 11.58 18.89 34.90 47.13	% 5 1.33 2.04 3.78 4.78 6.76 9.26	2TU 15019 14483 13799 1273 1273 127194	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00
2.45	SINK	2 02 3. 50	45. 24 82. 92	8. 18 8. 45	4279 1634	0. 00 0. <b>00</b>	0.00 0.00 0.00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 3/4" SQ X 2811

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45 2. 45 SINK	% WT 9.82 50.69 72.56 82.49 91.83 93.62 94.48 96.50 100.00	% ASH 1.622 95 4.30 5.18 6.57 7.48 8.69 11.29	% 5 1.33 1.97 2.75 2.75 3.23 3.43 3.43 3.61	8TU 15019 14722 14523 14128 14128 14033 13768 13343	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
--	---	---	---	---	--	--

# CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	UTS	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	100.00	11. 29	3.61	13343	0.00	0.00
1.30	90. 18	12. 34	3. 86	13161	ō. ŏŏ	Ŏ. ŎŎ
1. 35	49. 31	19, 86	5. 37	11900	Ŏ. ŎŎ	ŏ. ŏŏ
1.40	27. 44	29. 75	6.64	10227	ő. öŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ
1. 60	17. 51	40.06	7. 70	~~~~	ŏ. <b>ŏ</b> ŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ
1.80	8. 17	64.26	8. 77	4526	⇒ ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. čŏ
2.00	6. 38	72 50	8. 63	3217	ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ
2.45	5. 52	76.46	8. 48	2802	Ŏ. ÖÖ	ŏ. ŏŏ
	INK 3.50	82. 92	8. 65	1634	ŏ. ŏŏ	0.00
					y 0. 00	0.00

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK NOT VALID IF ALTERED. NOT VALID IF ALTERED.

DATE: 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 146661

C. Q. , INC. 1 GUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM

OPERATING CO.: PROJECT #9000101 TASK 2.3

DATE SAMPLED:

SAMPLED BY BOB DOSPOY GROSS WEIGHT: 916.5

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/92

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS REC'D WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH THE SAME LABORATORY NUMBER

1,5%

FEED	FOR	SIZE	28M	Х	100M

GRAVIT	Y	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25		1. 60	2.08	1.35	14827	0.00	0, 00
1.30		42.11	2. 22	1.46	14504	0.00	Q. OO
1.35		13. 34	5.12	2.54	14195	0.00	0. 00
1.40		6.43	8. 72	3. 53	13484	0. <b>0</b> 0	0.00
1.60		10. 55	15.17	4.61	12874	0.00	0. 00
1.80		4. 14	28. 48	5, 99	8376	0. 00	0, 00
2.00		2. 40	43.99	6.34	7640	0.00	0.00
2.45		5, 83	67.76	4.90	2029	0.00	0.00
2. 45	SINK	13.41	83. 78	8.15	1234	0. <b>QQ</b>	Q. QQ

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 28M X 100M

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45	% UT 1.60 43.71 57.04 63.47 74.02 78.16 80.76 86.59	% ASH 2.08 2.29 3.48 5.15 6.59 11.64	% 5 1.35 1.46 1.71 1.70 2.28 2.48 2.60 2.76	BTU 14527 14515 14515 14710 14191 13883 13020	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
2.45 SINK	100.00	21. 32	3. 48	11440	0.00	0. 00

# CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	ETU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	100.00	21.32	3. 48	11440	0.00	0.00
1.30	98. 40	21.63	3. 52	11384	0, 00	ō. öö
1. 35	56. 29	36.15	5. Q5	8976	0. 00	ō. ōō
1. 40	42. 96	45. 79	5.°83	7356	0. 00	õ. öö
160	36. <b>5</b> 3	52. 31	6. 23	6277	0. 00	ō. ōō
1.80%	.          25. 98	67.39	6.89	3599	0. 00	ō. öō
2.00	🐉 21.84 🐷	<i>○</i> 74 <i>/</i> 277	7:06	2689	` Ö. ÖÖ	Ō. ÕÕ
2. 45 Maria 199	🦠 19. 24 🔧	78. 93	7.16	2020	0.00	Ō. OŌ
2.45 SINK	13.41	83. 78	ଃ8./1/5 ା	1234	0. 00	Ö. ÖÖ

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

DATE: 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 146661

C. Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM

OPERATING CO.: PROJECT #90D0101 TASK 2.3

MINE: SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY

DATE SAMPLED:

GROSS WEIGHT: 916.5

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/92

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS REC'D WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH THE SAME LABORATORY NUMBER ECCD COD CITE HOOM V O

		FEED	FUR SIZE	TOOM X O		
GRAVITY	% WT	%_ASH	ູນຸຣ	вти	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1.25	0.00	<u>0</u> . 00	၀. ၀၀	44507	0.00	Ø. QQ
1.30 1.35	16, 49 7, 94	2. 15 4. 41	1. 18 1. 30	14537 13706	Q. QQ Q. QQ	Q. QQ Q. QQ
1.40	5. 16	6. 34	1. 27	13809	ŏ. ŏŏ	õ. õõ
1.60	12. 39	8. 22	1.18	13631	0.00	ā, öö
1.80	3. 54	22. 14	1. 98	11232	0.00	ଡ. ତୃତ୍
2. 02	<u> 2 11</u>	45 96	2. 24	7149	g. <b>g</b> g	0.00
2. 45 2. 45	7 27	74. 30	1.51	2778	9.00	0.00
2.45 SIN	K 45.11	90. <del>4</del> 2	2. 38	380	0.00	Q. 00

### CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 100M X 0

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

- 2.45 SINK 100.00 49.99 1.81 6824 0.00 0.00	GRAVITY 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.45 SINK	% WT 0.49 16.49 24.49 41.59 41.59 45.69 47.89	% ASH 0: 00 2: 15 2: 89 3: 49 4: 23 7: 77 16: 77	2 00 1.18 1.23 1.23 1.23 1.33 1.33 1.33 1.38 1.38	ETU 14537 14532 14241 14061 13841 13544 12118	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

# CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	100.00	49. <b>9</b> 9	1.81	<i>6</i> 824	0.00	0.00
1.30	100.00	49. 99	1.81	<i>6</i> 824	0. 00	0.00
1.30 1.35	83.51	59. 43	1. 93	5301	Ō. ÖÖ	ō. öō
1. 40	75. 57	65. 21	· 2. 00	4397	Õ. ÕÕ	0.00
1. 60	70.41	67.53	2.06	3707	000	0.00
1.60 <u>1</u> .80	58. 02	<b>82. 62</b>	2. 24	1588	Q, QQ	0.00
2. 00	54. 48	86.55	2. 26	962	Ö: ÖÖ	Ö. ÖÖ
2. 45	52. 3 <i>7</i>	- 33 <b>-88</b> . 186 -	2.26	713	0.00	0.00
2.45 SINK	45. 11	90.42	§2. 38	380	ō,∵ōō	Õ. ÖÖ

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

UNCORRECTED WASHABILITY WITH CESTUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

hour a kijht\_

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK NOT VALID IF ALTERED.

STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

DATE: 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 146661

C. Q. , INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112101 UTTEEY SEAM

OPERATING CO.: PROJECT #90D0101 TASK 2.3

DATE SAMPLED:

SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY GROSS WEIGHT: 916.5

DATE RECEIVED: 1/28/92

OTHER ID: RAW COAL CHARACTERIZATION PRIMARY SAMPLER REJECT SPLIT (NORTH RIVER #1 MINE SITE) AS REC'D WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SOG-FREE BASIS

THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH THE SAME LABORATORY NUMBER FEED FOR COMPOSITE +3/4" SQ X O

GRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45	% WT 7.78 37.97 9.51 9.38 9.09 2.30	X ASH 1.73 3.05 7.41 11.42 17.63 32.193 44.02	% 33 1.39 3.59 3.53 4.33 5.41 5.41 8.50	BTU 14777 14710 13759 12729 12729 7477 4115	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
2.45 SINK	7. 7š	85, 62	ź. ŏš	ī ē ē ž	ŏ. ŏŏ	<u> </u>

CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR COMPOSITE +3/4" SQ X Q

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

							FIXED CARBU 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

# CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	100.00	14. 71	3. 54	12718	0.00	0, 00
1.30	92. 22	16, 02	3. 73	12528	0.00	0. 00
1. 35	54. 30	25, 08	4. 99	11004	0.00	Q. 00
1. <del>4</del> 0	31. 93	37, 47	6.00	6933	0.00	0.00
1.60	22. 41	48.53	6, 68	7314	0.00	Q. 00
1.80	13. 04	<b>70.</b> ∕75	7. 30	3419	0.00	0.00
2.00	10. 95	78/09	7, 29	22 <b>63</b>	0.400	0. 00
2. 45	10.03	81.13	7.14	1785	0.00	0. 00
	NK 7. 73	85. 62	7. 03	1092	0.00	Q. 00
	✓					, *

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

UNCORRECTED WASHABILITY WITH CESTUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK, NOT VALID IF ALTERED.

# APPENDIX C

**Pratt Seam Raw Coal Liberation Data** 

DATE : 5- 1-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 153835

C. Q", INC.

1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280

HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

QPERATING CO.: PROJECT #9000101 TASK 2.3

MINE:

DATE SAMPLED:

SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED

GROSS WEIGHT: 327.4 KG

DATE RECEIVED: 3/20/982

OTHER ID: AS RECEIVED CRUSHED TO 3/8" WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS

ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

		<del>-</del>					
FRACTION	WT%	MOISTURE	E ASH	SULFUR	BTU	LBS 502 PER MBT	
+3/8"SQ 3/8"SQ X 28M 28M X 100M 100M X 325H 325M X 0	. 47 77. 83 9. 59 3. 77 8. 34	1 50	24. 52 22. 80	2. 00 2. 28 2. 21 2. 42 1. 30	11147		1425 1487 1443 1429 1352

# CUMULATIVE RETAINED - DOWN

FRACTION		WT%		ASH	SULFUR	BTU	PER MBTU
+3/8"SQ +3/8"SQ		. 47	·k %	41.47	7 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T		4. 79
+3/8"50	X	28M 78. 30 100M 87. 89		24. 62 24. 42	4 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	11083	4. 11 4. 09
+3/8"60 +3/8"60	X	325M 91.46 0 100.00	(Sept.)	24, 37 26, 24	2.19	SCENERUS CALLERYS.	4, 11 4, 07

# CUMULATIVE RETAINED - UP

			LBS 502
FRACTION	ALTA TERMINATURE STATE OF THE S	ACL MORE OF	
		ngn kou	LEUR BTU PER MBTU
		And the second second second	A Company of the Comp
X OR BYE.	0 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	26 94 9	
CONTRACTOR OF THE COLUMN		Section 1 Section and Conference of the Conferen	19 40755 A. 07
3/8"50 X 0	99.53	26 17 2	. 20 10766 4 08
- 28M×x -0			
Delegation of the second second			<b>•9</b> 0 •• 7598 3.96
TOOM X O	12.11	39.45	65/ 28373 3 94
325H X 0	E 34		A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T
			<b>7173</b> 3,61

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRV BASIS

DATE: 5- 1-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO 153841

C. Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

DATE SAMPLED

ERATING CO: PROJECT #90D0101 TASK Z 3

PLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED DATE RECEAUDD 2/207982

HER TD: AS RECEIVED CRUSHED TO G/8" WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS

FEED FOR SIZE 3/8"SQ X 2	EED F	OR S	IZE	3/8"50	X	28M
--------------------------	-------	------	-----	--------	---	-----

AVIT	Y	K W	T % ASH	! 5	4 S	BTU	YOLAT	TIE	FIXED 4	CARBON
l. 25		. 9		1.		14718				0. 00
ს. ვდ	3			1.	52	14401		ŌŌ		ō. ōō
- 35	2			2.	64	13712	Q.	00		Ö. ÖÖ
- 40		7 9	. =		28	12772	Q.	00		0. 00
i. 60	į	3. 6				11040	O.	00		0. 00
r Bo		1. 4			<u>67</u>	8419		OO.		0.00
`. 00 . 45		2. <b>9</b> 4 5. 34			77	5793		ŌŌ		Q. QQ
- 45 - 45					49	2575		QQ.		Q. QQ
<del>+</del> J	3164/ 19	2. 2:	7 <b>89</b> . 20	1.	84	552	O.	00		0.00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 3/8"SQ X 28h

# CUMULATIVE DOWN 😘

YTIYA	% WT	X ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
i. 25	. 94	2. 75	1. 25	14718	0.00	0.00
1.30	37. 80	4. 21	1. 52	14409	Ö. ÖÖ	ō. ōō
. 35	<b>58</b> . 32	<b>5.63</b>	1. 91	14164	ō. ŏŏ	ŏ. <b>ŏ</b> ŏ
. 40	66, 29	6. 61	2. 08	13996	ő. őő	ŏ. <b>ŏ</b> ŏ
1.60	74. 97		2. 22	13654	ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ
1.80	79. 45	10.38	2. 25	13359	ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ
~. ōō	82. 39	11.95	5. 55	13096	ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. <b>ö</b> ö
<b>45</b> %	87. 73			3452	. X. XX	
45 STNK	100.00	3	5.55	1550		S.F. 13 O. OO
	100.00	A STATE OF THE STA		は特殊はリブマコを対して	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND	🦖 🤃 O. OO

RAVITY Z ASH Z S BTU VOLATILE FIX	ED CARBON
25 24 77 2 23 10995	0. 00
. 30 99.06 24.78 2.24 10960 0.00 . 35 62.20 37.27 2.66 8921 0.00	0. 00
1. 40 41. 68 51. 57 2. 67 5562 ō ōō	0. 00
60.49 2.52 50.49 50.70	0. 00 0. 00
25.03 73.10 22.24 3031 70.00 7	0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00
295 17. LI 8429 E OL EI 158 E E OC	, Q, QQ
2 45 SINK 12 27 89 20 1 64 552 5 5 6	~ 75 75°



DATE: 5- 1-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 153841

C.Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

ERATING CO: PROJECT #RODOTOL TASK 2.3 DATE SAIRLED

AMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED TO ROSS WEIGHT: 327.4 KG DATE REVELVEDS /3/20/982

JTHER 110: A ASH PERCE	S RECEIVED NTS ON AN E	CRUSHED TO 503-FREE BAS	8/8" WE1( 15	HT PERCENTS	REPORTED DI	(A DRY BASIS
AVITY L. 25 L. 30 . 35 . 40 L. 60 L. 80 . 00 . 45 . 45 SINK	% WT 33 36.91 19.58 6.64 10.61 4.12 2.55 4.01 15.25	FEED  % ASH 2. 93 3. 07 6. 12 10. 41 16. 43 32. 62 49. 47 68. 68 83. 39	FOR SIZE  % S 1. 24 1. 18 2. 02 2. 93 3. 36 3. 81 3. 69 3. 18 2. 70	28M X 100M BTU 14536 14311 14008 13228 12079 9426 6732 3295	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
AVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 1. 90 1. 45 1. 45	% WT 333 37.24 56.82 63.46 74.07 78.19 80.74 84.75	5 FOR SIZE CUMUL % ASH 2. 93 3. 07 4. 12 4. 78 6. 45 7. 83 9. 14 11. 96 22. 85	28M X 100 X S 1.24 1.18 1.47 1.62 1.87 1.97 2.03 2.08	MC (%)		
					ye real section of the section of th	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

«Analytical regults are stated an a dry basis

# STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

MASTER SAMPLE NO. 1538

C.Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15740

SAMPLE TO TRUN #911/12/100 PRATT SEAM

OPERATING CO.; PROJECT #PODO101 TASK 2/43

DATE SAMPLED

SAMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED # STORES WEIGHT: 327 4 KG

DATE RECEIVED. 3/20/982

OTHER ID: AS RECEIVED DRUSTED TO SER WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SOS-FREE BASIS

FEED	FOR	SIZE	10011	X	Q

GRAVITY	### PITU
---------	----------

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 100M X 0

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVITY 1.25	% WT % ASH 27 3.38	% S 1 08	BTU 14587	VOLATILE 0.00	FIXED CARBO
1. 30	7. 12 3. 65	1.13	14441	Q. <b>Q</b> Q	Q. <b>Q</b> (
1. 35	21, 24 4, 56	1. 17	14349	Q. <b>Q</b> Q	Q. Q(
1. <del>4</del> 0	30, 13 4, 99	1. 23	14209	O. QQ	O. O(
1. 60	44.65	1.29	13811	0.00	Q. Q(
1.80	55.79	1.31	13245	0.00	O. O(
2. 00	61.45	1.33	12799	0.00	0.00
2. 45	71 84 21 56	- <b>* 1 .31</b>	11395	0.00	0. 0(
2. 45 SINK	100.00 29.12	1. 67	8441	Ö. ÖÖ	0. 00

				- XX (	
GRAVITY	% WT3	X ASH	% S ET	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBO
1. 25	100.00	39,12	l. 67 844	1 0.00	0. 00
9-17 <b>30</b>	99.73	99.22	l. <b>67</b> 842	5 0.00	Q. Q(
1.35	.72, 88%	41:484	798	1 0.00	Q. Q(
1.40	78.742	48/45	L 80 - 684	75 C.00	ું છું. છુંલ
1.60	69.87	50.84	1.86 595	47	્રું <u>૦</u> . છુલ
.1.80	55, 65, 4	<b>64</b> 879	J 78 💉 410	B*# 0.00	Ø. Q(
2,00	44.721675.67	75 44 94 3	2.12 2.7	B	Q. Q(
2.45 Mile	738.,55%	504/3/A	1,223 149	43 0.00	Q. Q(
.2.45 / SINK	.28 46		2. 59	18 (C. O. O.	Q. <b>Q</b> (

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washabilanyawithaorganioasolutionaby could energy division

GOULD ENERGY DIVISION P.O.BOX 214 CRESSON, PA 16630



MASTER SAMPLE NO. 1538

C.Q., INC. 1 GUALITY CENTER BUX 280 HOMER CITY, RAWSTAR

IFIE TO TRUN #91112LOOSPRATT SEAM

PERATLING GOLD PROJECTS #FORESTO PRASIC

DATE SAMPLED

MINE SAMPLED EX MOUSTOMER FROVIDED GROSS WEIGHT 327 P KC

Paye - Ticarrayen (Style (Sec. +-)

OTHER ID. AS RECEIVED OF USHED TO BYS! WEIGHT PERCENTS REFORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SUS-FREE BASIS

	· ·		FEED FOR COM	(POSITE	3/8" 50 X 0			
GRAVIT	Y	% WI	X ASH	្ % ្នន 🔅	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED	CARBO
1. 25 1. 30		33.23	4,09	1. 48	14676	0.00 0.00	Netry Tu	0. 0( 0. 0(
1.35 1.40		19 66 7 95	7.75 12.50	2. 46 3. 00	13792	0.00 0.00	×	0. 0( 0. 0(
1.60		9. 57	21)×10	2. 99	11508	Q. QQ		0.00
1.80 2.00		5. <b>25</b> 3. 23	34. <b>91</b> 50. 83	2. 44 2. 56	91 <b>5</b> 1 6560	0. 00 0. 00		0. Q( 0. Q(
2. 45 2. 45	SINA	5.82 ( 14.48	73. 41 87. 37	2. 26	2732 632	0.00		<b>O</b> . Of
T	<b>₩</b> 1141	, 17. TU	G7. G7	<i>€</i> 1 1	ಆತ್ಮ	G. <b>0</b> 0		O. Ot

CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR COMPOSITE 3/8" SQ X O

## CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVITY	7 WT X ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBO
1. 25	80 279	1. 24	14696	0.00	0.00
1.30	34. 03 4. 06	1.48	14423	0. 00	Q. Q(
1. 35	53.69 5.41	1.84	14192	Q. QQ	Ö. Ö(
1.40	<u>61.64</u> 6.33	1. 79	14033	0.00	O. O(
1.60	71. 21 8. 31	2. 12	13693	O. <b>O</b> O	O. O(
1.85	76. <u>46</u> 10. <u>14</u>	2.14	13381	G. 00	O. O(
2.00	79. 70 11. 79	2. 16	13105	Q. QQ	O. O(
2. 45	85. 52	2. 17	12398	Q. QQ	<b>Q. Q</b> (
2.45 SINK	100.00 26.32	2. 16	10694 🦠 🦢	O. <b>O</b> O	0.00

## CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVI			. TW .		X-ASI		. %	S	\ <b>B</b> .	TU	VΩ	LATILE	E FIXE	CARBE
1. 25		100	). OO		56835		2.1	6	105	74	ं के जिल्ल	o. õõ	- ;	0.00
1.30	,	્રેફ <b>્ર</b>	7.20	3. 18 Sept 20	26251		2. 1	4	108	50 ( 20)	73.7	O. ÕÕ	,	ŏ. ŏċ
1.35		6:	5. 97		37 80	<b>)</b>	2 5	1		77	200	Ŏ. ŎŎ	*	ŏ. ŏċ
1.40	•	4.	5231		50 54		2: 5	3 🛞	7.67	40	, st.	ő őő		ŏ. ŏċ
1.60	37.	- े 3€	3:36	- 10 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	58845	in Sugar		3	59:	91.00	1000	്റ് മ്റ്	·	ŏ. ŏċ
1.80	D 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	28	3.79	0.00	70 87		<i>ា</i> ិន	5	45	7.	2 100	์ กักกั	14.00 m =	<b>ŏ</b> . ŏċ
2.00		~ * * <b>* * * 2:</b>	3. 54	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	78. PC		₽₹5	1	16	4 <b>7</b>		ň ňň	- X252	Ö. Ö
2.45	1 10 (1) (2) (3) 10 (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4)	· 2(	3. 20	1 200		11	<b>5</b> 7	5		37	10000	ă ăă		ŏ. ŏč
2.45	SIN	K I	1.48	410	F7/48		.5 i	7 70		5518/1		ň ňň	and the second	ŏ. ŏċ
			3 2 W	A VI MAN	MALASTA ST	de de deservi	A Compa		1000	Second expenses	200		440.200.000	V. V.

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

Washability weth obganic solution by scould energy division.

C.Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112100 PRATT SEAM

ERATING CO. PROJECT #PODO101 TASK 2 3 DATE SAMPLED

DATE REGETVED 3/20/982

ER ID AS RECEIVED CRUSHED TO SUB" WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS SH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

. 25	. 25 . 30 . 35	0. 00 12. 02 24. 52 7. 35 11. 63	0.00 2.06 3.53 7.70 12.96	0.00 1.05 1.13 1.41 1.42	0° 14474 14132 13504 12387	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARI 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.
	45		<del>6</del> 8. 59	1.63	3456	0.00	Q. (

## CUMULATIVE DOWN

AVITY	% WT	% ASH % S	BTU'	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
. 25	0. 00	0.00 0.00	O.	0.00	0. 00
. 30	12. 02	2.06 1.05	14474	Ö. ÖÖ	Ö. ÖÖ
. 35	36. 54	3.04 1.11	14244	0. 00	ō. öō
. 40	43. 89	3, 82 1, 16	14120	ō. öö	Ö. ÖÖ
. <b>6</b> 0	55. 53	5, 74 1, 21	13757	0. 00	ō. öō
. 80	\$ <b>58.</b> 55	6.81 1, 26	13573	0. 00	0. 00
. 00	61.12	8, 25 1, 27	13322	0. 00	0. 00
45		12.72	12560	0.00	0. 00
.45 SIN	ik 100.00	38,59 1.58	8438	0.00	0. 00

IAVITY	. % W	T	ASH	<b> </b>	S we war	BTU.	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
	100.0	The second secon	8.59			438	0,00	0. 00
.30	100.0		8.59		8	1428	, Q.QQ	္ င္တ. ဝ္ဝ
<b>%28</b>	87. 9 23. 4		3.58	1.6		613 094	0.00	0. 00 0. 00
Zo	56.3			1.9		992	o voj	Ö. 00
2 <b>6</b> 0					āwa i		0.00	o jako jako jako jako jako jako jako jak
.00.	41.4	5E	3.46	2.0	23// 1	185		<b>0.</b> 00
( A5	38. B	₽E	<b>6.26</b>	2. P	5	761		<b>Q. QQ</b>
HO BINK	3377	O ************************************				775	0.00	<b>0.00</b>

analyjikalyhebusya areastaten onka dry basis

Washability with cesium chioride by process tech

# STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

DATE: 5-1-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 153841

C.G., INC. 1 GUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112100 PRATE SEAM

ERATING CO: PROJECT #RODOLOI TASK 2.3 DATE SAMPLED MELED BY CUSTOMER PROVIDED

INE AMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED ROSS WEIGHT: 327/A KO ... ... DATE RECEIVED BY 20/982 THER ID AS RECEIVED CHUSHED TO 8/8" WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

FEED	FOR	COME	OSITE	3/8"	50 X	O
	1 (31)	(00) 31	WOLLE.	3/0	<b>34</b> X	v

AVIT	<b>Y</b> • • •	% WT	%_ASH	<b>% S</b> .	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
. 25		77	2. 76	1. 25	14710	0, 00	0. 00
1.30	*	33. 86	<u>4. 03</u>	1.47	14395	0.00	0. 00
1.35		2 <u>0</u> . <u>91</u>	7.37	2. 37	13798	0. 00	0. 00
40		<u>7. 77</u>	12.84	<b>3.04</b>	12893	0. 00	0. 00
. 60 80		9. <u>22</u>	<u>21. 56</u>	<u>3</u> . <u>0</u> 6	11360	0. 00	0.00
		4. 27	<u>37</u> . <u>75</u>	<u>2</u> . <u>74</u>	8564	O. <b>Q</b> O	0.00
3. 00		2. 86	52. 47	2. 71	<b>6232</b>	0.00	Q. <b>Q</b> O
<sup>2</sup> . 45	C * * * * * * * *	5. 19	73. 48	2. 44	2734	0.00	Q. <b>0</b> 0
. 45	SINK	15. 16	88. 57	2. 00	494	0. 00	0. 00

CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR COMPOSITE 3/8" SQ X O

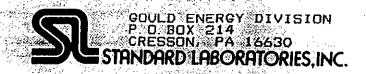
# CUMULATIVE DOWN

TAVIT	Y Section	% <u>WT</u>	%_A <u>S</u> H		<b>⊕ B</b> TU	VOLATILE F	IXED CARBON
1. 25 . 30 . 35		34. 62	2.76 4.00	1.25 1.46	14710 14402	0.00 0.00	0. 00 0. 00
. 35		55. 54	·5. 27	1.80	14174	Õ. ÕÕ	0. 00
1.40 1.60		63. 31 72. 53	6. 20 8. 15	1. 95 2. 10	14017 13679	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
. 80		<u>7</u> 6. 80	9. 80	2. 13	13401	O. ÕÕ	Q. QQ
. CO <u>-</u> . 45		79. 66 84. 84	11.33 15.13	2. 15 2. 17	13143 12507	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
2. 45	SINK	100.00	26. 26	2. 14	10384	Ö. ÖÖ	ő. öö

- 4	<b>VITY</b>	7	( KT%)	% ASH	* 2 S	Sai <b>r</b>	านได้เรา เมื่อใ	LATILE	FIXED CARBON
	<b>25</b> %	100	). 00	26, 26	2.14	4058		0.00	0. 00
١.	30	- 95		26.44	2.15	1065		7 O. OO	0.00
ţ.	35 40	65	. 38	38. UD 52. 48	3.50	XX (\$\\\ \\\\ \\\\ \\\\\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		0.00	0. 00
•	20		69	25 BS	2.57 2.47 8.2.27	632 4 <b>9</b> 3		0.00 0.00	0. 00
	80	- ≫27	47	74. 07	2 27	- 278		o oo	0. 00 0. 00
₹.	00	23	1. 20	80,75	2.18	170	i	ō ōō	, Ö. ÖÖ
۷.	45	~~20	34 (17)	64,72	2.11	106	5	0.00	<b>0.00</b>
•	40 DINK			88,57	2.00	49	4	· 0.00	0.00

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WATER SESTEM WELLORADE BY PROCESS CERCH



DATE 4-28-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 144711

LI GUALITY CENTER GOX 280 PHO HOMER CLTY, PALATERAS

SAMELE AD RUN 471 12100 FRATA GEAM

PERATING CO: PROJECT FODOTEL TASK 2.4 P. DATE SAMPLED AMPLED DATE SAMPLED DATE SAMPLED DATE REGEIVED

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

THER ID: RAW COAL LIBERATION CRUSHED TO 100M X O WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN 503-FREE BASIS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

### LBS SO2 MAF PER MBTU BTU WTZ MOISTURE ASH FRACTION SULFUR BTU 100M 2.07 ··· 2. 80 1.03 19.67 11933 100M X 325M 325M X 0 2.60 9. 04 2. 25 56. 16 41. 05 20. 18 35. 64 11698 4.44 14655 9084 14114 CUMULATIVE RETAINED - DOWN FRACTION ASH 2.80 58.95 100.00 100M 19.67 20. 15 26. 51 +100M +100M CUMULATIVE RETAINED - UP LBS 502 PER MBTU WT% FRACTION ASH 100M X 0 100M X 0 325M X 0 100.00 97.20 41.05 26, 51 26, 71 35, 64 2. 27 2. 28 1. 85 10432 10594 9084

NALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

PAGE: 1

APPROVED BY

SOFSAMPLE DO RUNS#7131/2100/GRATAFSEAM

PERATING CO.: PROJECT PODGTO! TASK 2 434 DATE SAMPLED
AMPLED BY: CUSTOMER PROVIDED 7...
ROSS WEIGHT: 35.70 KG. DATE RECEIVED

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

THER ID: RAW COAL LIBERATION CRUSHED TO LOOM X O WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

	% WT.	% MOIST.	'% ASH	%SULFUR	BTU % YOL.	% FIX. CAR.
JAN	100. 00	1.89	25. 68 26. 18	2. 20 2. 24	10459 0.00 10660 0.00 14440 (MAF)	0. 00 0. 00
RAVITY - 25 - 30 1.35 1.40 1.60 - 80 - 00 2.45 2.45 SINK	% WT 0.00 16.27 18.93 11.80 14.87 12.13 4.18 4.47 17.36	% ASH 0.00 2.23 4.23 6.79 13.57 43.57 45.80 83.80	% S 0.00 1.11 1.39 1.62 2.11 2.14 2.45 4.77	BTU 0 14648 14269 13910 12668 11250 8006 4188	VOLATILE G. 00 G. 00 G. 00 G. 00 G. 00 G. 00 G. 00 G. 00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

PAGE 1 OF 2

DATE: 4-28-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 144715

imquality center box 280 mas Homer City, pa 16748 mass

SEAMPLE TO RUNG#7/3/2100 FRATA SEAM

PERATING CO. PROJECT CODOLOG TASK E.A.

SAMPLED BYT CUSTOMER PROVIDED GROSS WEIGHT: 35.70 KG

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

DATE SAMPLED

1 1

THER ID: RAW COAL LIBERATION CRUSHED TO 100M X O WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SOS-FREE BASIS

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR RAW

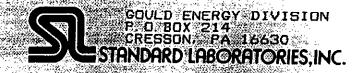
## CUMULATIVE DOWN

24VITY 1.25 1.30 1.35 1.40 1.60 1.80 2.00 2.45 2.45 SINK	% WT 0.00 16.27 35.20 47.00 61.86 73.99 78.17 82.64	X ASH 0 000 2 31 3 34 4 21 6 54 9 12 14 17 26 18	% S 0.00 1.11 1.26 1.35 1.53 1.67 1.67 1.71	ETU 0 14648 14444 14310 13715 13478 13186 12660	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
		CUMUL	ATIVE UP			
RAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40	% WT 100.00 100.00 83.73 64.80	% ASH 26.18 26.18 30.81 38.58 45.66	% S 2. 24 2. 24 2. 46 2. 78 3. 04	BTU 10660 10660 9886 8605	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON O. OO O. OO O. OO O. OO O. OO

# ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH ORGANIC SOLETION BY GOULD ENERGY DIVISION

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DATE: 4-29-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO: 144715

C.Q. INC. I QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 M (2-15-15) SAMPLE ID RON 491112100 PRATITION HOMER CITY PA (15748) W 2012 CANAL CANA

ERATING CO: PROJECT PODGIOL TASK 2.47 DATE SAMPLED.

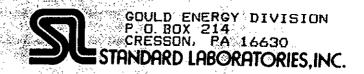
DATE SAMPLED.

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

THER ID: RAW COAL LIBERATION CRUSHED TO 100M X O WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

					r^.		
	% WT.	% MOIST.	% ASH ✓	%SULFUR	BTU	% VOL.	% FIX. CAR.
AW	100.00	<b>1.89</b>	25. 42 25. 91	2. 35 2. 40	10482 10684 14420	0.00 0.00 (MAF)	0. 00 0. 00
RAVITY - 25 - 30 1.35 1.40 - 60 - 80 - 80 - 2.45 - SINK	% WT 57 37, 06 15, 47 7, 39 10, 64 3, 77 2, 32 4, 96 17, 82	% ASH 2. 60 3. 36 5. 86 9. 81 18. 12 33. 63 45. 54 86. 43	7. S 1. 132 1. 362 1. 622 1. 6	BTU 15117 14478 13766 13269 11899 9190 7185 3682	VC	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

PAGE 1 OF 2



HUMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112100 PRATT

PERATING CO. PROJECT 9000101 TASK 2.4

DATE SAMPLED

AMPLED BY CUSTOMER PROVIDED PROSS WEIGHT: 35.70 Kg

DATE RECEIVED: 1/17/92

THER ID RAW COAL LIBERATION CRUSHED TO 100M X O WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR RAW

## CUMULATIVE DOWN

AVITY 25 1.30 1.35 1.40 .60 .80 2.00 2.45 1.45 SINK	% WT 57 37.63 53.10 60.49 71.13 74.90 77.22 82.18 100.00	7. ASH 2. 60 3. 35 4. 08 4. 78 6. 78 8. 13 9. 27 12. 78 25. 91	7 5 1 12 1 32 1 41 1 50 1 70 1 79 1 83 1 88 2 40	ETU 15117 14188 14336 14205 13860 18625 13432 12843 10684	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
--	---	---	---	--	--	--

# CUMULATIVE UP

!AVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	100.00	25, 91	2. 40	10684	0.00	0.00
1.30	99. 43	26. 04	2. 40	10458	Ŏ. ŎŎ	0. 00
. 35	62.37	39.52	3.04	8389	ŏ. ŏŏ	Ö. 00
40 X	46. 90	50.62		<b>6549</b>	ŏ. ŏŏ	V. 40
1.40	39.51	59 35	3.76	5292	0.00	0. 00
1.80	28.87	79 64	. Š <b>Ž</b> ∶šĺŠi√ ``	2857	0.00	0. 00
<b>3.</b> 00	25. 10	ZA BA	4 32 4	1706		0. 00
2. 45	22. 78	45 45	2 55	320	0. 00	0. 00
45 SINK	17.62	<b>62.75</b>	7 44	X 3 3 4 5 5 7 1	0. 00	Q. QQ
- A A SECOND	* */- 95			27 24 24 X	O. QQ 🗦	, <b>0.00</b>

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH CESTUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

# APPENDIX D

**Utley Seam Raw Coal Liberation Data** 

DATE: 5-1-92 Magter Sample No. 159056

C=Q INC == I GUALATA CENTERIBOX-280 FUMER CORV = FA = 5748

SAMPLES OF ROTHER PEAR UTTLEY SPAN

DAYES SANGEDIC

PATERECETYERS 2/43/92

JTHER ID: AS RECEIVED CRUSHED TO 3/8" WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS

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こうりょう しょうしょう こうしょう こうしゅう こうしゅう こうしゅう こうしゅう こうしゅう こうしゅう こうしゅう しゅうしゅう しゅう	೧೯೧	4 4	1.6	20		منت خ

FRACTION	WT2	MDISTURE ASH SULFUR BTU	LBS 502 MAF PER MBTU BTU
+3/8"SQ 3/8"SQ X 28M 28M X 100M 100M X 325M 325M X 0	2. 88 80. 86 6. 54 2. 74 6. 97	2.59 11.09 4.15 13380 1.31 14.80 2.93 12708 1.18 17.65 2.37 12160	7. 03 15270 6. 20 15445 4. 61 15112 3. 89 1476 5. 42 12842
FRACTION	CUMULATIVE RETAINED WT%	- DOWN ASH SULFUR BTU	LBS SOZ PER MBTU
+3/8"SQ	2. 88 83. 74 90. 28 93. 03 100. 00	11.31 4.15 13345 11.56 4.07 13299 11.74 4.02 13265	7. 03 6. 21 6. 12 6. 06 6. 03
	CUMULATIVE RETAINED	- UP	
FRACTION	WT%	ASH SULFUR BTU	LBS SO2 PER MBTU
+3/8"SQ X 0 3/8"SQ X 0 28M X 0 100M X 0 325M X 0	100. 00 97. 12 16. 26 9. 72 6. 97	14 64 3 83 12760	6: 03 6: 00 4: 67 4: 73 5: 42

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

PAGE 1

APPROVED BY

APEROVED BY



DATE: 5-1-92 MASTER BAMPLE NO 153062

C.Q., INC. 1 QUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY: PA 15748

HOMER 400 (Y) FA 45748 A WITLEY SEAMPLE FOR RUNGAPE 12101 UTTLEY SEAM

PERATING CO. RROVELE 9000401 TASK 2.3

MATE SANCED

SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY: ROSS WELGHT 303.6

DATE RECEIVED 5/13/92

JTHER ID: AS RECEIVED CRUSHED TO BYB! WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY-BASIS
ASH PERCENTS ON AN SOS-FREE BASIS

FEED		 	 X 28M
recii		 	

PAVIT	Y	% WT 🌯	% ASH	% S	BTU~~~~VC	LATILE	FIXED CARBON
J. 25		1.67	2. 27	(8. <b>1. 53</b> )	14866	Q. QQ	S C. QQ
1.30		47. 99	2. 79	99 <b>2(13</b> )	14691	· 0. 00	0. 00
1. 35		25. 75	6.78	4. 15	13774	်ပ္တဲ့ ဝုပ္တဲ့	∕· 0. 00
40 60		8. 01 7. <b>5</b> 8	11. 09 18. 67	5. 46 7. 36	13412 11956	0.00	0. 00 0. 00
1.80		1. 49	32. 48	9. 78	9556	0. 00 0. 00	Ö. <b>Ö</b> Ö
2. 00		ī. iš	46. 15	9. 65	7204	0. 00	ŏ. ŏŏ
2. 45		2. 17	68. 21	8. 16	3491	0. 00	Ö. ÖÖ
2. 45	SINK	4. 22	76. 8 <del>9</del>	16. 43	2059	0. 00	0. 00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 3/8"SQ X 28M

## CUMULATIVE DOWN

(AVIT)	Y	% WT 1. 67	% A5H 2. 27	% S 1. 53	BTU 14966	VOLATILE O. OO	FIXED	0. 00
1.30		49. 67 75. 41	2. 97 4. 34	2. 11 2. 81	14696 14457	0. 00 0. 00		0. 00 0. 00
l. 40 l. 60 1. 80		83. 42 91. 00 92. 48	4. 78 6. 12 6. 55	3. 06 3. 42 3. 52	14356 14156 14082	0. 00 0. 00 0. 00		0. 00 0. 00 0. 00
2. 00 2. 45		93. 61 95. 78	6. 33 ∶ 7. 02 ∶ 8. 41 ⊹	3. 59 3. 70	14000	0. 00 0. 00	•	0. 00 0. 00
2. 45	SINK	100.00	, —	4: 24	i3288 - 1326	ŏ. ŏŏ		ö. öö

### CUMULATIVE UP

				المراجعين والمستناء والمناط والمالا	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	\$\dagger_{\text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texit{\text{\ti	2.144
RAVITY	W		ASH	8 - 7 <b>7</b> - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	BTU	-VOLATIL	E FIXED CARBON
		ing a salah merendakan merendakan merendakan merendakan merendakan merendakan merendakan merendakan merendakan	<ol> <li>具体無限過激化化化等效率</li> </ol>	State of <b>₹\$</b> (\$S <b>\$ ==</b> \$\$\text{\$\exititw{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\tex{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\te			こうない こうかん スカンカル・
1. 25	100.0	i <b>∩</b> r i ozižita u ček <b>t</b> a:	1.30	4.24	· 13268	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. O. OO
- ● 5. ● ♥ 月湯 ( 泉戸商家 展 )。	EVVIC	→					
1. 30 St. Stake	∞98: 3	Para Turkhar Carla	1445	4.28	13241	0.00	0.00
	∞50∴3	<b>「</b>	7.52	44.93	11858	0.00	0.00
	3 777 7 7 . —	The state of the s					Construction of the Constr
1.40	24. 5		2. 65		9623	O. OO	0.00
<ul> <li>- 1</li></ul>	7.777	The state of the s					ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE
1. 60	16.5		3.08		7791	. O.OO	0.00
	S. S. A. C. A.						
180	- 9 0		3 62		4286	0.00	#
2. 00	7.5	<b>一些《公安文集》。</b>	7 <b>.</b> ir (=			<b></b>	
2. 45	<b>63</b>	O COM ASSESSMENT	3.74		2546	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	oo oo
2. 45 SINK	· 4.2	Section and the second section in	5487	A SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	# × 2059	······································	
	- 10 Marie 1	## 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					

ANALYTICAL RESULT RESEARCES NATED FOR AND RYSHAS IS

Thomas le Right

STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

MABTER SAMPLE NO 158062

C-G TNC GUAL FY-CENTER-BUX-GEO FISHER OF IVE PA 457461

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ERANDAGO (CO) DE CHIGGE CARDADO (CADA (CE) CEC

TNE WAR AND BOTH TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

SIGN STREET STEELS STATE OF PERSONS AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSONS AND ADDRESS AND ADDRESS

FEED FOR	SIZE	28M	X 100M
A STATE OF THE STA	er en	Websited	uma dan katan dan da

YAVITY	7 WT	% % ASH	** % S **	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	7. 56	2. 05	1.56	14862	0.00	ે ં ં ં ં ં ં O. OO
1.30	. 40	2. 32 5. 64	1.69 2.87	14/3/	0.00	0. 00 0. 00
. 40	6. 64	9. 46	3. 56	13427	0.00	0. 00
1.80	3. 85 3. 05	16. 62 30. 72	3. 97 4. 37	12212 9888	0. 00	0. 00
2. 00	1.88	48. 14	4. 19	7051	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
2. 45	4. 48	72. 06	2. 82	3198	0.00	0. 00
2.45 SINK	7. 00	84. 68	7. 20	1118	0.00	0. 00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 28M X 100M

### CUMULATIVE DOWN

YTIVAS	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
<u>i. 25</u>	7. 56	2. 05	1.56	14869	0.00	0.00
1.30	<u> 67. 70</u>	2, 29	1. 68	14751	0.00	ō. ōō
1. 35	<u> 6</u> 8. <u>1</u> 0	2. 30	1. 68	14748	0. 00	Ö. ÖÖ
- 40	74. 74	2. 94	1.85	14631	0. 00	0. 00
1. 60	83. 59	4.39	2. 08	14374	Q. QQ	Ö. ÖÖ
1.80	86. <u>64</u>	5.32	2. 16	14217	Q. QQ	0. 00
2. 00	88. 52 88. 52	6. 23	2. 20	14064	Q. QQ	0. 00
2. 45 2. 45 SIN	, 93. 00 , 93. 00	9. 40	2. 23	13540	0.00	Q. <b>Q</b> Q
?. 45 SIN	K: 100.00	(*) <b>98(14.67</b> ) (*)	2. 58	12671	0.00	0. 00

		<ul> <li>De l'ordée de la compron des lacter de la Préféré de la compressión del compressión de la compressión de la</li></ul>	and the second of the contract
RAVITY 2 WT 2	ASH %		** *** *** *** **** **** *** *** *** *
	ASH %	S BTU V	CARBON CARBON
1, 25	. 67 52 4		
		58 12671 · · · · · · · ·	0.00
30 92 44	Tell to the control of the control o	The state of the s	
	.70 2 6	12491	0.00
3.35 2.40	. 62	17 - 8310 · · ·	0.00
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2:45 SINK 7 00 84	.68 *		.0.00

DATE: 5-1-92 MASTER: SAMPLE NO 153062

C.Q., INC: 1 GUALITY GENTER BUX-280 HDMER GITY PA 15748

AMERICAN CONTROVERS TO SELECT TO SERVENCE TO SERVENCE

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PERANCHO PROJECTEDING CERTES

MINE SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY:

DATE SAME EN

ROSS WEIGHT 305 6

DATE / TEVE SYET SOLVATIVES

THER ID AS RECEIVED REUSHED TO BYON WEIGHT PERGENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS ASH PERGENTS ON AN 503 FREE BASIS

AVIT 25 1.30 1.35	<b>Y</b> (1) (3)	% WT 0.00 6.16 11.54 4.97	FEED 7 ASH 0 00 2 02 3 25 6 31	FOR SIZE % S 0.00 1.33 1.37	100M X 0 BTU 0 14811 14433 13877	VOLATILE FIXED	0. 00 0. 00 0. 00
. 60 1. 80 2. 00 1. 45 2. 45	SINK	9.06 6.86 22.32 18.68 20.39	11.46 17.72 45.77 70.35 83.60	1. 16 1. 05 1. 41 1. 29 2. 60	13097 12057 7051 3161 1223	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 100M X 0

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# CUMULATIVE DOWN

1AVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 80 2. 00	% WT 0.00 6.16 17.70 22.67 31.73 38.60 60.92	ASH 0.00 2.02 2.82 3.39 5.84 7.95	% S 0.00 1.33 1.36 1.37 1.32 1.32	BTU 0 14811 14564 14413 14038 13685	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED	0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00 0. 00
2. 00 2. 45	40. 92 79. 61 NK 100. 00	21 81 33 20 43 48	1.28 1.33 1.32 1.58	13685 11254 7355 7696			

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•					O MARKET	60	1223				<b>=</b>
	33.53	AND SO AS THE PERSON STREET	24		ALC: A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY						<b>(1)</b> - 3

# ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH ORGANIC SOLUTION BY GOULD ENERGY DIVISION

# STEEN DAKE FAR OKATORIS NE

PHASTER SAMEUS NO 2658082

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EXX : 10.00 (Company of the contract of the co

Clayer Colores (1, 4 a 27) and the Colores (1, 4 a 27)

ROSE SMET OFFICE SOCIETY

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<b>IAVITY</b>	2 UT.	A ZASH	3.50 Z.S.	es are BTHS and	YOLATILE FI	YED CARRON
1. 25	1 65	44.0 51	1457	-*14867***		
	44					ooo
4- 30	77.45	€ Z <b>⊆</b>	- VD	14696	O. OO	0.00
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1.40	7.63	10.69	\$ 5.10 G	13443	0.00	'
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2. 00	3. 24			7095	ŏ. ŏŏ	
2. 45						0. 00
	<u>3</u> . <u>93</u>	69.48	4.58	3317	Q. OQ	0. 00
2.45 SINK	<b>5</b> . 97	79. 72	11.13	1709	0.`00	0. 00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR COMPOSITE 3/8"SQ X O

### CUMULATIVE DOWN

RAVITY	1	% WT	% ASH	. % S	BTU:	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25		1. 90	· 2, 21	1. 54	14867	0. 00	0.00
1.30		<u>46. 62</u>	2. 89	2. 06	14703	0. 00	Ö. ÖÖ
j. 35	-	<u> 4</u> 9. <u>32</u>	4. 17	2. 70	14478	Q. QQ	<u>0. 00</u>
1.40		76. 95	4. 82	2. 94	14375	Q. QQ	g. gg
1.60		<b>84.</b> 75	<u> 6</u> . <u>0</u> 0	3. 26	14166	Q. <u>QQ</u>	o. oo
1. 80 2. 00		86.86 90.10	6. 53 7. 94	ಎ. ಎಎ	14074	<u>0</u> . <u>00</u>	ဝူ. ဝူဝ
2 45		94. 03	10. 52	3. 36 3. 41	13823 13384	0.00	0. 00
2. 45	SINK	100.00	14. 65	3. 87	12687	0.00 0.00	0. 00 0. 00

### CUMULATIVE UP

TAVITY % 1	WT % ASH		wid bis BTU.	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25 3 400 3		3. 87	12687	0.00	0.00
1.30 28.			12645	0.00	0.00
1.35			10927	0.00	Q. QQ
1. 40 30 30 1. 60 23 1	68 - 98.33 05 - 47.47		9641 7052	0.00	0.00
1.80		3 3 3 3		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2. 00			9517	#### 0200	Ŏ. ŎŎ
2.45	90	5° 8' 53	2347	TO OO	arita i Ö.ÖÖ
7. 4522 SINK 2022 5 2	97 979 79		West 111 709		

ANALYTICALERESULTSWÄRERSTATEDWON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH ORGANIC SOLUTION BY GOULD ENERGY DIVISION

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK NOT VALID IF ALTERED THE ROLL

P 0 80X 214 CRESSON, PA 16430 STANDARD: LABORATORIES, INC

DATE 5- 1-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 153062

C.Q., INC 1.GUALITY CENTER BOX 2280 --HUMER CITY PA 13748

WEAMPLE ID RUN #91/12/91/UTFLEY SEAM

OPERATT NG TO BE FROMEGIERODO TO STATA

opanie Salai de Mercie.

SAMPLED BY BOB DOSPOY. GROSS WEIGHT 303 4

WEARER REALIZATION OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS

				3-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13			
RAVIT	Y	Z WI	%_ASH	% % S	BTU	VOLATILE FIXED	CARBON
1. 25 1. 30		24 4A 3	0.00	0.00 1.33	14011	0.00	0. 00
1.35	*	10.02	3.25	1 37	14433	a constant	0. 00 0. 00
1.40		4.66	i 5.5	1.49	13877	ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ
1.60		10.81	11.46	े अरम्. <u>16</u>	13097	Q. ÕÕ	0. 00
1. 80 2. 00		2. 97 2. 31	17. 72 45. 77	1. 05 1. 41	12057 7051	0. 00	0. 00
2. 45		7. 10	70.35	1.29	3161	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
2. 45	SINK	37. 06	83. 60	2. 60	1223	ŏ. ŏŏ	ŏ. ŏŏ

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR SIZE 100M X 0

Walter Brown Charles

### CUMULATIVE DOWN

FEED FOR SIZE

⊋RAVITY	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	. 42	0.00	0.00	Ö	0.00	0.00
1.30	25. 06	1. 99	1.31	14562	ō. ōō	ŏ. ŏŏ
1. 35	35. 08	2. 35	1. 33	14525	ŏ. ŏŏ	ő. öö
1.40	39.74	2.81	⇒1. 35	14449	ōòŏŏ	ő. őő
1.60	<b>50.</b> 56	4.66	1.31	14160	ōãõõ	ŏ. ŏŏ
1.80	5353	5.39	1.29	14043	ŌÕÕŌ	ŏ. ŏŏ
2.00	55.84	7. 06	1.30	13754	0. 00	0.00
2. 45	62. 74	14.20	39.1. <b>30</b>	12559	a ÖlÖÖ	õ. öö
2. 45 SINK	100.00	39, 92	1.78	8357	Ö. ÖÖ	ō. öō

GRAVITY	The state of the s	ZUT	ASH	% S	BTU 2 VOL4	TILE FIXED	CARBON
1. 25		0.00	9.921	78 S		1265	0. 00
1. 30		7.58	0.409	79 4 4 8		) . OO	Ö. ÖÖ
1.35	7	4-945	2.61	74		NOO STATE	Ö. ÖÖ
1.40		4. 92	0.23	. 02	024	2.00	0. 00
1.60		D: 26	4/40//2	×07 4	339 C	)*Oo*	0.00
1.80	A SAA	7.44	5.97 2	. 26°	424 *** *** ***	DE OOS	Ö. ÖÖ
2.00	4	5/47	9 7/6	34	809 - W C	200	0.00
2. 45		4.71 <i>6</i>		. 39*	535************	). 00 ···· // // // // // // // // // // // /	0.00
\$2.45 kg	SINK	7.06 S.E	3 60 2	×60%/∞	223 mm		ี ดิ สัตว์

ANALY LCAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

WASHABILTTY WITH CESTUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

STANDARD LABORATORIES, INC.

DATE: 5-1-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 153062

C.Q. INC. 1 GUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY: PA 15748 SAMPLE ID: RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM ERATING CO FREGECT PODO101 TASK 2:3

DATE REGEIVED #3/13/92

DATE SAHELEDS

ER ID: AS RECEIVED CRUSHED TO 378" WEIGHT PERCENTS REPORTED ON A DRY BASIS SHIPERCENTS ON AN SOS-FREE BASIS

•	FEE	D	FOR	COMPOSITE	3/8"	50 X C	٠.

1. 25		% WT 1. 94	2.16	% S 1.51	14554	VOLATILE 0.00	FIXED CARBON O. OO
1.30 1.35		46. 52 22. 56	2. 89 6. 81	2. 05 4. 03	14701 14013	0.00 0.00	0. 00
1.40		7. 60	10.71	5. 12	13441	0.00	Q. 00
1. 60 1. 80	٠	7. 97 1. 73	17. 57 29. 82	6. 30 7. 70	12125 10011	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
2. 00 2. 45		1. 29 2. 80	46. 28 69. 14	7. 70 5. 91	7163 3379	0. 00 0. 00	0. 00 0. 00
2. 45	SINK	7. 59	80. 55	9. 31	1605	Q. OQ	0. 00

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR COMPOSITE 3/8" 50 % O

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVIT	Y	% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1.25		1. 94	2. 16	1. 51	14554	0, 00	Q. 00
1.30		48. 45	2. 86	2. 03	14695	0. 00	0. 00
1.35		71. Q1	4. 11	2. 66	14478	0.00	0. 00
1.40		78. 61	4. 75	2. 90	14378	0. 00	Ö. 00
1.60		86. 58	5. 93	3. 21	14170	0. 00	0. 00
1.80		88. 32	6. <del>4</del> 0	3. 30	14089	0.00	0. 00
2.00		87. 61	6. 97	3. 37	13789	0. 00	Ō. ÕÕ
2. 45		92.41	8. 86	3. 44	13667	Ō. ŌŌ	Ö. ÖÖ
2. 45	SINK	100.00	14. 30	3. 89	12752	0. 00	0. 00

SRAVITY %	WTo Start	( ASH	% % S	BTU&C	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25	: <b>00</b> 1 - Ask 111	4:30	3.89	12752	0.00	0. OO
1. 30 98	.06	4.54	3. 94	12716	O . O	0.00
		25. Q6	5, 64	10725	0.00	0.00
	TO THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY	3 <b>9</b> /26	- 6.89	8522	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	O. 00
		19. <u>40</u>	7:52	6775	0.00	O, OQ
1.80	. 42	8, 32	- 8, 24 <i>i</i>	3576 <i></i>	**************************************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ž oo 🥻 🔭 ii		74,02		2645	0.00	
2.45 - 10	The state of the s	7.47	The state of the s			- 14 sell ( 2 0 0 0 0
2.45 SINK 7		30, 55	7/531		76-71-4-71 OF OO 3	

# ANALYTICAL/RESULTS ARE STATED DW: A DRY BASIS

WASHABILITY WITH CESIUM CHIORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

DATE: 7-22-92 MASTER SAMPLE NO. 165768

C.Q., INC 1 GUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

SAMPLE 1D RUN #91112101 UTTLEY SEAM (#109M % 0)

OPERATING CO. PROJECT #9000101

DATE SAMPLED

MINE: SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY GROSS WEIGHT: 35.5 KG

DATE RECEIVED 6/11/92

OTHER ID. RAW COAL LIBERATION OR TO 100M AS REG D WT PERCENTS ON A DRY BASIS A SH PERCENTS ON AN SOS-FREE BASIS THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WITH TE SAME LAB NUMBER

		•				
	% WT.	% MOIST.	% ASH	KSULFUR	BTU % VOL.	% FIX. CAR.
RAU	100.00	1. 22	12. 15 12. 30	3. 40 3. 44	12754 0.00 12912 0.00 14723 (MAF)	0. 00 0. 00
GRAVITY 1. 25 1. 30 1. 35 1. 40 1. 60 1. 80 2. 00 2. 45 2. 45 3. 45	% RT 2. 21 50. 47 18. 84 6. 32 2. 09 1. 16 2. 67	% ASH 4.57 2.327 9.27 15.27 41.06 63.98 79.84	% 50 1.50 1.552 2.478 5.508 9.25 9.25 7.35	BTU 14410 14597 14038 13362 12282 9976 7976 4269 1689	VOLATILE 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	FIXED CARBON 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.

PAGE 1 OF 2

UNCORRECTED WASHABILITY WITH CESIUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK.
NOT VALID IF ALTERED.

DATE 7-22-92
MASTER SAMPLE NO 165768

C. G. INC. 1 GUALITY CENTER BOX 280 HOMER CITY, PA 15748

ID: RUN #71112101 UTTLEY SEAM (+100M X 0)

ORERATING CO.: PROJECT #9000101 TASK 2.

DATE SAMPLED:

SAMPLED BY: BOB DOSPOY GROSS WEIGHT: 35.5 KG

DATE RECEIVED: 6/11/92

OTHER 1D RAW COAL LIBERATION CR TO 100M AS REC D WT PERCENTS ON A DRY BASIS A SH PERCENTS ON AN SO3-FREE BASIS THIS REPORT SUPERCEDES ALL PRIOR REPORTS WI TH TE SAME LAB NUMBER

# CUMULATIVE RESULTS FOR RAW

# CUMULATIVE DOWN

GRAVITY		% WT	% ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25		2. 21	4.57	1.50	14410	0.00	0.00
1.30		52, 68	2. 42	1.52	14569	0. 00	Q. ÖÖ
1.35		71.52	3. 20	1.76	14444	0.00	0.00
1.40		78. 43	3. 73	1. 94	14349	0. 00	Ö. ÖÖ
1.60		87. 75	5.01	2. 32	14129	Q. QQ	0. 00
1.80		89.84	5, 57	2. 47	14033	0.00	Ö. 00
2.00		91.00	6. 03	2. 56	13956	0. 00	Ö. 00
2.45		93. 33	7. 47	2. 68	13714	0, 00	0.00
	INK	100.00	12. 30	3.44	12912	0. 00	0. 00
				• • •	<del></del>		

## CUMULATIVE UP

GRAVITY	•	% WT	7 ASH	% S	BTU	VOLATILE	FIXED CARBON
1. 25		100.00	12. 30	3, 44	12912	0.00	0. 00
1.30		97. 79	12.47	3. 48	12878	0. 00	0. 00
1.35		47. 32	23. 30	5, 58	11044	0. 00	0. 00
1.40		28. 48	35. 16	7. 65	9063	0. 00	0. 00
1.60		21.57	43, 45	8. 90	7686	Q. ÖÖ	õ. öö
1.80		12. 25	64. 52	11.47	4189	Q. ÕÕ	Ö. ÖÖ
2. 00		10.16	71. 78	11.96	2999	0. 00	Ō. ÕÕ
2. 45		9.00	75 74	12. 31	2357	0.00	Ö. ÖÖ
	SINK	6. 67	79. 84	14. 05	1689	ō. ŏö	Ö. ÖÖ
				–		- · • -	<del>-</del>

ANALYTICAL RESULTS ARE STATED ON A DRY BASIS

UNCORRECTED WASHABILITY WITH CESIUM CHLORIDE BY PROCESS TECH

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN PRINTED ON CONTROLLED PAPER STOCK.

APPENDIX E

**Plant and Component Yields** 

# PLANT YIELD CALCULATION

# HMC/WOC/FF - FLOWSHEET 1

PLANT FEED (tph) +28M (Wt. %)	41003 - Plant Feed	10 86.40
HMC YIELD HMC Feed (tph) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield-Ash Balance (Wt. %) Yield (tph)	41040 - Refuse D&R (+28M) 41037 - CC D&R (+29M) 41004 - Deslime OF (+28M)	67.09 7.61 21.32 76.95 6.19
WOC YIELD WOC Feed (tph) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield-Ash Balance (Wt. %) Yield (tph)	41011 - Second WOC UF 41007 - Prim. WOC OF 41005 - Deslime UF	40.44 31.96 33.53* 81.50 1.19
VARISIEVE YIELD Varisieve Feed Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield-Ash Balance (Wt. %) Yield (tph)	41067 - Varisieve Effluent 41066 - Varisieve Cake 41007 - Prime WOC OF	41.81 7.78 31.96 28.95 0.35
FF YIELD FF Feed Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield-Ash Balance (Wt. %) Yield (tph)	41033 - Flotation Refuse 41032 - Flotation Concentrate 41031 - Flotation Feed	69.81 13.63 28.58 33.39 0.62
Plant Yield (tph) Plant Yield (Wt. %) Plant Energy Recovery (%)		7.16 7.16 89.3

<sup>\*</sup> Denotes corrected value.

1

# PLANT YIELD CALCULATION

# CONCENTRATING TABLE - FLOWSHEET 2

PLANT FEED (tph)	5
3/8" x 0 (Wt. %)	90.03
CLASSIFYING CYCLONE	
Classifying Cyclone Feed (tph) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield, Calculated (%) Yield, Calculated (tph)  41012 - CC Overflow 41013 - CC Underflow 41005 - Deslime Underflow 41005 - Coalculated (tph)	3.69 41.5 26.28 30.7 84.64 3.81
CONCENTRATING TABLE FEED	
Concentrating Table Feed (tph) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) 41016 - Table Refuse Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) 41014 - Table Clean Coal Feed Ash (Wt. %) 41013 - CC Underflow Yield-Ash Balance (Wt. %) Yield (tph)	3.81 85.00 11.9 25.68 81.15 2.6
Plant Yield (tph) Plant Yield (Wt. %) Plant Energy Recovery (%)	2.6 52 64

### - 11

# PLANT YIELD CALCULATION

# CONCENTRATING TABLE - FLOWSHEET 3

PLANT FEED (tph) 1/2" x 0 (Wt. %)	41003 - Plant Feed	5.3 94.44
Clean Coal Àsh(Wt. %)		5.02 45.36 14.37 30.7 82.0 3.64
Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %)		3.64 68.87 9.56 47.32 88.3 3.06
Plant Yield (tph) Plant Yield (Wt. %) Plant Energy Recovery (%)		3.06 57.6 63.3

# PLANT YIELD CALCULATION CONCENTRATING TABLE/SPIRAL - FLOWSHEET 4

PLANT FEED (tph) +28M (Wt. %)	41003 - Plant Feed	5.1 97.43
CLASSIFYING CYCLONE Y. Classifying Cyclone Feed (1) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield, Calculated (%) Yield (tph)	rph) - 41012 - CC Overflow	50.08 23.16 30.45 97.6 3.76
CONCENTRATING TABLE Concentrating Table Feed ( Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Middlings Ash (Wt. %) Yield, Calculated (%) Yield (tph)	tph) 41016 - Table Refuse	3.76 82.71 9.66 59.37 79.11 2.97
SPIRAL YIELD Spiral Feed (tph) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Middlings Ash (Wt. %) Yield, Calculated (%) Yield (tph)	Manual Manual Manual	0.70 68.76 18.03 18.79 54.78 0.38
VARISIEVE YIELD Varisieve Feed (tph) Refuse Ash (Wt. %) Clean Coal Ash (Wt. %) Feed Ash (Wt. %) Yield - Ash Balance Yield (tph)		0.42 23.64 6.31 14.58 52.3 0.18
Plant Yield (tph) Plant Yield (Wt. %) Plant Energy Recovery (%)		2.93 57.5 73.8